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## Spaniards to Swear In King

### Death of Franco at 82 Ends 36-Year Rule, Juan Carlos Will Preside at Funeral Sunday

By Henry Giniger

MADRID, Nov. 20 (UPI).—With the death of Generalissimo Francisco Franco early this morning, Spain today calmly prepared for a new era under Prince Juan Carlos as its first king since 1931.

The parliament and the Council of the Realm will meet Saturday morning to hear Juan Carlos swear fidelity to the fundamental principles of a regime over which Gen. Franco prevailed for 36 years.

In a posthumous message to his people, Gen. Franco, 82, asked forgiveness from all, just as he had forgiven those who had declared themselves his enemies. He included a warning that enemies of Spain and of Christian civilization were watching. He appealed for unity.

Gen. Franco, after a tenacious five-week battle, succumbed at 4:40 this morning.

In the final medical bulletin, a medical team of 32 doctors in-



Gen. Francisco Franco and Prince Juan Carlos

would have been 83 years old on Dec. 4, will be held in the Valley of the Fallen, a huge monument the Generalissimo had had built in the mountains west of Madrid as a memorial to the Civil War dead.

A haggard and grief-stricken Carlos Arias Navarro, the Premier, spoke to the nation this morning and in a broken voice said:

"Spaniards, Franco has died. The exceptional man who before God and history assumed the immense responsibility of demanding and sacrificial service to Spain, has given up his life, burned up day by day, hour by hour, in the fulfillment of a transcendent mission."

Then, with tears welling up, he read a message that the Generalissimo was believed to have written a few days after he fell ill.

"Gen. Franco spoke of his love of Spain and implored his countrymen 'to continue in peace and unity' and to 'extend the same affection, loyalty and continued show of strength and support that you have given me to the future king of Spain, Don Juan de Borbon."

"Do not forget that the enemies of Spain and of Christian civilization are watching," he warned.

Affection, Respect

There were many Spaniards who shared the grief and felt affection, or at least respect, for the only leader most of the people had ever known. There was official mourning in the form of black armbands on policemen and many men wore black ties today. When a black hearse with a polished wooden coffin went through the gate of the Pardo Palace, a small knot of people applauded and elderly women wept.

Early this morning, few persons were aware of Gen. Franco's death for several hours. The official announcement was held up for more than an hour and a half, presumably to allow time to inform the family and Juan Carlos.

His wife, Carmen, was at the Pardo Palace.

The official announcement of the death was made over the state-owned radio network by Leon Eizaguirre Esteban, the minister of information, who asked the country to pray for Gen. Franco's soul, to have a grateful thought for his labors on behalf of Spain and special thought for the family "which today is in the vanguard of the immense national sadness."

Stricken on Oct. 21 by an acute heart attack, Gen. Franco withdrew from public life.

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)

### Against Castro, Lumumba

## Evidence of Plots by CIA Is Cited by Senate Panel

By George Lardner Jr.



Patrice Lumumba



Fidel Castro



Rafael Trujillo

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (UPI).—U.S. officials indicted plots to assassinate Congolese Premier Patrice Lumumba and Cuban Premier Fidel Castro and were involved in planned coups that killed other foreign leaders, the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence today reported. None of the plots was successful.

The committee reported that it had uncovered plans to kill Chilean Gen. Rene Schneider, South Vietnamese President Ngo Dinh Diem, and Dominican dictator Rafael Trujillo. All three men were killed but not apparently as the result of direct CIA action, the committee noted.

The committee also said that it had found some evidence of plots against President Sukarno of Indonesia and Francois (Papa Doc) Duvalier of Haiti.

The committee said that it was unable to determine whether any assassination explicitly ordered the CIA, but added that there was a strong chain of evidence suggesting that "the plot to assassinate Lumumba was authorized by President [Dwight] Eisenhower."

The unprecedented 347-page report, made public after a rare secret session of the entire Senate, was more ambiguous about the plots against Mr. Castro than both President John F. Kennedy and Eisenhower, but charged that the chief executives clearly failed in their duties to prevent such "undesired activities from taking place."

Authorizations unclear

Although rich in detail, the report repeatedly showed frustration over the committee's inability, after an arduous investigation that piled up almost 10,000 pages of testimony, to draw firm conclusions about who authorized the assassination plots.

Quoting the late President Kennedy, who once reportedly said, "We can't get into that kind of thing or we would all be targets," the committee concluded by proposing legislation that would make it a crime to kill or conspire to kill foreign officials in peacetime outside the United States.

Made public over the strenuous objections of President Ford and reportedly intensive lobbying effort to suppress the document, the report emphasized that in no case did the CIA succeed in any of its death plots.

"It shows above all that Americans are no good at all at killing, lying and covering up and I'm glad that's the case," Sen. Walter Mondale, D-Minn., declared at a committee news conference this afternoon.

Ludicrous, Bizarre

It also showed schemes ranging from the ludicrous to the bizarre to the chilling. For example, the report disclosed that on Nov. 22, 1963, the day President Kennedy was killed in Dallas, a high-ranking CIA officer, Desmond Fitzgerald, was meeting with a secret Cuban agent in Paris, known as AM/LASE, to offer him a poison pen. LASE was a hypodermic needle and "recommending that he use blackleaf-40, a deadly poison which is commercially available."

A long-secret CIA inspector general's report noted: "It is likely that at the very moment

surely 'come up with something more sophisticated than that.' Still other plans to assassinate Mr. Castro, the report said, involved the use of 'poison cigars, exploding sea shells and a contaminated diving suit' but these never got past the laboratory stage. A CIA-Mafia plot to kill the Cuban leader, however, went much further and apparently even involved both the procuring of potential assassins within Cuba and the actual delivery of poison pills to the island.

**Poisons Sent**

The CIA scheme against Lumumba, who was finally murdered by other elements in Katanga Province around Jan. 17, 1961, was concocted in 1960 and, the report stated, "quickly advanced to the point of sending poisons to the Congo to be used for the assassination."

An Eisenhower White House aide, Robert Johnson, was quoted in the report as having understood the president "to have ordered Lumumba's assassination" at a National Security Council meeting Aug. 18, 1960, but the committee said that there was still an "ambiguity and lack of clarity" in the records that tend to contradict such evidence.

**Highest Approval**

Several committee members, however, made it clear in supplementary statements that they thought it likely the schemes had the highest approval.

Sen. Howard Baker, R-Tenn., said that it was his personal view "that, on balance, the likelihood that presidents knew of assassination plots is greater than the likelihood that they did not."

Sen. Robert Morgan, D-N.C., said that he had been impressed during the committee's secret hearings by the belief held by CIA officials that these illegal CIA immoral acts engaged in by our intelligence agencies were sanctioned by higher authority and even by the "highest authority." I am convinced by the large amount of circumstantial evidence that this is true. These actions were carried out in the belief that they were sanctioned by higher authority, even though the committee has been unable to establish whether or not presidential authority was given.

**Suppression Questioned**

Today's secret Senate session, which lasted nearly four hours, had ostensibly been called to discuss the findings but instead the meeting was devoted almost exclusively to the question of whether to suppress the report or whether to let it be made public as the committee had already voted to do.

Sen. Walter Fuld, D-N.Y., said later that he could not recall a single substantive question being put to committee members about the report itself.

In the end, the issue never came up for a Senate vote and the committee's decision stood. The Senate committee chairman, Frank Church, D-Idaho, and his colleagues were reportedly advised by Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., that the outcome might be a close vote that would hardly stand out as a ringing reaffirmation of the report's public release.

(Both Democrats and Republicans)

- An obituary of Gen. Franco is on Page 4.
- His last message is also on Page 4.

dictated that it had continued to fight to revive him. It reported an "irreversible heart stoppage."

At 5:25 a.m., the doctors listed in the final clinical diagnosis Parkinson's disease, acute infarctus of the myocardium, acute digestive ulcers with repeated massive hemorrhaging, bacterial peritonitis, acute kidney failure, thrombophlebitis in the left thigh, bilateral bronchopneumonia, endotoxic shock and heart stoppage.

Spain today began 30 days of national mourning for Gen. Franco.

Cannon boomed out every 15 minutes during the morning, flags went to half staff on public buildings, radio and television broadcast religious or classical music and all theaters suspended their activity until Monday.

The death of the chief of state, who led rightist military forces to victory in the Spanish Civil War that ended in 1939, occurred at La Paz Hospital on the northern edge of Madrid. He had been rushed there on Nov. 7 from the Pardo Palace for surgery to stop internal bleeding.

Although Juan Carlos, 37, his designated successor, had been acting chief of state since Oct. 30, interim power passed formally to the three-member Council of the Realm, headed by Alejandro Rodriguez de Valcarlos, the speaker

## Europeans Voice Hopes for Democracy in Spain

PARIS, Nov. 20 (UPI).—West European leaders expressed hope today that the death of Generalissimo Francisco Franco would herald the development of democracy in Spain.

The West German government said it was "optimistic that the Spanish nation will manage to find the transition into a new phase of its political and social development without disturbances and take its place on the side of the democratic states in Europe."

Danish Premier Anker Jorgensen said he hoped that Gen. Franco's death would end Spain's era of fascist rule. Mr. Jorgensen said he believed that Spain would go through "peaceful transition to more democratic conditions."

The government of the Netherlands said: "We sincerely hope that a new period in Spanish history will start and that developments will lead to a situation where human as well as political freedom will be completely guaranteed."

Swiss President and Foreign Minister Pierre Graber said that the "road is now open to the gradual integration of Spain into the community of West European nations."

No Comment by Tass

The Soviet news agency Tass reported the death without comment but noted that Gen. Franco came to power "as a result of a fascist mutiny."

The Soviet government newspaper, Izvestia, said that regardless of immediate developments in Spain, the country eventually

would emerge on the path of democracy and social progress.

The newspaper's chief commentator, Alexander Borin, wrote that as yet no single political grouping on the right or the left had the influence to hold power alone. "For the moment we can only talk about compromise solutions," he said.

Francisco de Carneiro, leader of Portugal's second largest party, the Popular Democrats, said that Gen. Franco's death would have

less effect on Portugal than events in Portugal will have on the evolution of politics in Spain.

"I don't think Franco's disappearance will have a direct impact on the Portuguese situation," he said at a news conference. "I believe there will be a period of relative indecision in Spain and the final results will be tremendously influenced by the outcome of the struggle for democracy here."

Also in Portugal, the Lisbon

palace. He was presiding over a meeting of the Revolutionary Council, Portugal's supreme political body, outside Lisbon.

The President later returned, flanked by two pro-Communist officers of the council, to speak to the crowd pushing against the palace walls.

He told the demonstrators that he was holding talks between the rival sides in an attempt to prevent the outbreak of a civil war.

"I want to avoid a civil war at any cost," he said. "This would only bring on ruin, disgrace and pain in Portugal. It was enough for us to have fought for 13 years in Africa."

The President said that the nation was still far from establishing the stability necessary for tranquil government but that he hoped the people would unify against the danger of a resurgence of the extreme right.

The Copcon military security

forces), commanded by far-leftist Gen. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, occupied the capital's radio and television studios. A Copcon spokesman called the move a "security measure" taken as a result of rising tension after the government's action. He said the armed forces were not on alert.

Adm. Azevedo told newsmen that the government suspended operations because "I am tired of playing children's games. I have been besieged [by mobs] twice now and I dislike being besieged."

Anti-government demonstrators at the Presidential Palace shouted for "a government of the revolutionary left" and "Azevedo out in the street; this house isn't yours."

A communiqué issued after an all-night meeting of Adm. Azevedo with his Cabinet said, "Recent events show that the government, which does not have

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## NATO Asks Data On Soviet Forces

VIENNA, Nov. 20 (Reuters).—NATO nations protested today that the Soviet bloc had failed to provide figures on military manpower in Europe after two years of negotiation on a troop-reduction program.

A NATO spokesman noted that NATO produced full data on its ground-force manpower and tanks soon after the conference began in 1973.

A Soviet-bloc spokesman said data would be provided when the conference made decisions on what type of forces would be reduced and which countries would make reductions. He said the Warsaw Pact nations wanted to know whether NATO would discuss reduction of nuclear and air forces. So far, the West has limited discussion to the size of ground forces.

## Two Vietnams Agree on Election For Reunification of the Country

HONG KONG, Nov. 20 (UPI).—North and South Vietnam will be reunified under one government set up by a popularly elected national assembly, according to a proposal endorsed yesterday at reunification talks under way in Saigon, the Vietnam News Agency reported.

The proposal, made earlier by the heads of delegations of the two countries, was endorsed by lawyer Trinh Dinh Thieu, vice-president of the Advisory Council of South Vietnam's Provisional Revolutionary Government, and by Nguyen Kim, general secretary of the Vietnam Socialist party and a member of the North Vietnamese delegation.

No date was set for the election.

"We fully agree with the proposal on holding general elections throughout the country to elect a unified national assembly according to the fundamental principles of a universal, equal, direct and secret ballot," Mr. Thieu said.

"Through national reunification has in fact been achieved in many respects, it is not yet complete."

"Especially, if national reunification on the state plane is late to come, national construction as well as the advancement of the revolution will be slowed down, and there will be no favorable conditions for us to quickly overcome the difficulties brought about by U.S. neo-colonialism and its aggressive war."

## Algeria Rejects Sahara Accord By 3 Countries

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 20 (Reuters).—Algeria, in a formal note made public today, has rejected the declaration of principles on a Spanish Sahara settlement which Spain, Morocco and Mauritania issued Friday.

The Algerian government said it continued to hold that Madrid remained invested with its responsibilities to the United Nations as the administering power and must assume its obligations.

The document, attached to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim's report on the situation to the Security Council, said, "The Spanish government can transfer its administrative responsibilities for the territory of the Sahara only to the people of that territory or, failing that, to the United Nations."

"The claims of the Moroccan and Mauritanian governments to the territory of the Sahara do not confer upon those governments any right to exercise authority of any kind over that territory unless the General Assembly recognizes the validity of those claims and their primacy over the right to self-determination of the people of the Sahara," it said.



News Analysis

# Amin Extends Victory Series In Confrontation Diplomacy

By Michael T. Kaufman

NAIROBI, Nov. 20 (UPI).—President Idi Amin of Uganda appears again to have gotten away with biting the hand that feeds him, this time challenging the Soviet Union, his major source of military aid.

A week after the Soviet Union suspended diplomatic ties with Uganda, they restored them and the 500 or so Soviet military technicians upon whom Uganda's large army relies are back on the job. The Soviet ambassador who roused Marshal Amin's anger has been withdrawn and will presumably be replaced.

At the same time, the Chinese, taking advantage of the strain between Kampala and Moscow, invited Marshal Amin to Peking, an invitation he has accepted.

While two pro-Soviet African states have called for the removal of Marshal Amin as chairman of the Organization of African Unity, he appears to have won new and powerful backing from Zaire.

Although the Soviet Union has apparently ignored Marshal Amin's demand that it send a special representative of Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev to explain the Soviet role in Angola, he has achieved something better than a draw in his latest effort at diplomatic gauntlet-dropping.

## Confrontation Diplomacy

That form of confrontation diplomacy has become a trademark of the Uganda leader's personalized foreign policy. It worked when he challenged Britain and the Commonwealth and expelled his country's Asians, and when he abruptly broke relations with Israel, trading its support for that of the Arabs and the Russians. It worked again when he extracted or extorted a visit from the British foreign secretary as the price for saving the life of a British teacher and writer.

The basis of Marshal Amin's skirmish with Moscow lies in the role he has taken as chairman of the OAU in regard to Angola. He has attempted to resolve the civil war in that newly independent nation through negotiations and he has deployed the foreign arms shipments to the three factions battling for sovereignty. The Soviet Union has openly supported one faction, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

Western diplomatic observers say that Marshal Amin also may have based his challenge to Moscow on his unhappiness with the slow delivery of spare parts for his Soviet-supplied air force and army.

## Threat to Moscow

On Nov. 9, two days before the Portuguese withdrew from Angola and only a few days after a visit by Zaire Foreign Minister Manuanga Bale Nyasi, an old friend, Marshal Amin made the startling

## Australia Installs Mail-Bomb Curbs

SYDNEY, Nov. 20 (UPI).—Postal authorities installed bomb-detection instruments in party offices throughout Australia today because of two explosive devices mailed to government officials.

Security guards were doubled on all political leaders because of the divisive political atmosphere in the campaign for the Dec. 13 nationwide elections. A bomb was found and defused by security officers yesterday in the mail of caretaker Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser. Another bomb, addressed to a Fraser political ally, exploded, injuring two clerks. Police said the envelopes containing the bombs were addressed by hand and were mailed in Sydney suburbs less than two miles apart.

## No Korean War Is Seen by China

PEKING, Nov. 20 (Reuters).—French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues said tonight that China did not believe there was an imminent danger of war in Korea.

The minister said following talks with his counterpart, Chiao Kuo-shu, that Chinese leaders thought North Korean President Kim Il Sung had no aggressive intentions.

Mr. Sauvagnargues, on the second day of a five-day visit to China, said today's five-hour discussion with Mr. Chiao covered subjects ranging from detente and European unity to Cambodia and Vietnam.

## French Envoy Starts Talks On Ending Lebanese Strife

BEIRUT, Nov. 20 (UPI).—Rightist and leftist militiamen clashed sporadically throughout Beirut today and French envoy Maurice Couve de Murville began an initiative to bring peace to Lebanon.

Police sources said that at least 18 persons were killed and 25 wounded in exchanges of machine-gun and sniper fire, raising the toll in seven months of warfare between Christian and Muslim militias to 4,100 dead and 8,500 wounded.

Repeated warnings by Beirut radio that many streets leading to the center of the capital were "unsafe" kept thousands of citizens home and caused most of the commercial and shopping areas to be shut.

By nightfall, the city was deserted and machine-gun fire started again in Sin el-Fil in eastern Beirut, a predominantly Christian area adjoining Muslim Nabah. Witnesses said that rocket and mortar exchanges broke out late tonight between the Christian stronghold of East Beirut and the nearby Jisr al-Pasha Palestinian refugee camp.

Clashes also occurred between factions from the suburbs of Ain Rummaneh and Chiah and So-deco and Nuseira.

High-flying Israeli warplanes



Marshal Idi Amin

# Aid to Israel In Future Not Fixed by U.S.

'No Commitment' Set On Totals After 1976

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (UPI).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger told a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee yesterday that "we have no understanding or commitments with specific figures beyond this year" to supply military and economic aid to Israel.

But Mr. Kissinger also repeated an earlier public statement that he expects aid to Israel next year to be "roughly of the same magnitude" as the \$2.3 billion requested by the administration this year.

The secretary testified in support of President Ford's request for \$4.7 billion in security assistance for client nations during the current fiscal year. About 70 per cent of that money is involved in a special Middle East package submitted to Congress last month after Mr. Kissinger negotiated the second interim Sinai agreement.

Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., chairman of the subcommittee, asked for a projection of the five-year costs of Middle East aid. He noted that the agreement between Israel and the United States calls for the administration to make every effort to induce Congress to give approval on a "long-term basis" to U.S. efforts to help meet "Israel's military equipment and other defense requirements."

Mr. Kissinger responded by saying that there were "no fixed terms" included in the agreement.

In answer to other questions, the secretary said that:

• A proposal is before President Ford to handle the U.S. early-warning system in the Sinai Desert on a contractual basis. A firm "something like the Rand Corp." would hire the U.S. volunteers who would operate the electronic monitoring equipment.

• The President in September changed Mr. Kissinger's original understanding with Israel on the amount of military aid that would not be repaid. Originally, according to Mr. Kissinger, two-thirds of the planned \$1.5 billion in military purchases was to be turned into a grant by a presidential decision. When Mr. Ford announced that he was cutting back on domestic spending, he reduced the two-thirds to one-half, thereby raising the cost to Israel by \$250 million.

• The administration opposes a Senate proposal to limit the cutting of military or economic aid to countries that discriminate on the basis of race, religion or sex—against U.S. government employees administering aid programs.

## 6 Die in Britain As Plane Hits Car

DUNFORD, England, Nov. 20 (Reuters).—Six people, including three children being driven home from school, were killed today when their car was hit by an executive jet plane near here.

The plane, belonging to its makers, Hawker Siddeley, had been airborne only seconds when it flew through a flock of birds, a company spokesman said. It hit the car and crashed-landed in a field.

The nine persons aboard—the crew and a Chinese trade delegation—were not injured, police said.

## Big Atomic Test Shakes Las Vegas

MERCURY, Nev., Nov. 20 (AP).—A large-scale nuclear device was exploded 2,800 feet beneath the Nevada desert today, jolting residents of Las Vegas 110 miles to the south.

The 7.1-m. weapon-related test, code-named Inlet, had a yield of between 200,000 and 1 million tons of TNT and was the fifth of its size announced at the Nevada test site this year. About 45 seconds after the shot was fired, the shock waves hit Las Vegas, causing a rolling motion felt throughout the resort community and registering 6 on the Richter scale.

## Bonn Party Ex-Aide Fined on Tax Charge

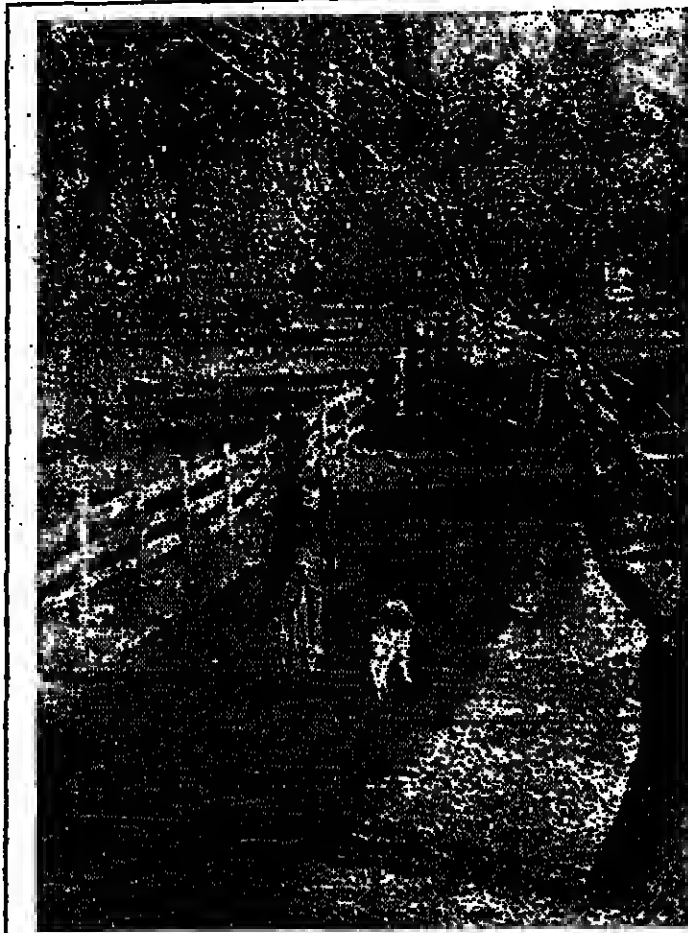
BONN, Nov. 20 (UPI).—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's former party whip was convicted today of tax evasion and of making false accusations. He was fined 102,000 marks (\$39,300).

A Bonn court ruled that Karl Wienand neglected to report all of his income between 1967 and 1971 and brought libel charges against the magazine Stern, which first published the tax evasion allegations, although he knew the report to be true.

Mr. Wienand resigned as Social Democratic whip in the Bundestag when Stern printed the accusations, but he retained his parliamentary seat.

## SALT Talks Recede

GENEVA, Nov. 20 (AP).—The stalled second round of the U.S.-Soviet Strategic Arms Limitation Talks were recessed yesterday until Dec. 3, conference sources said.



PEACEFUL—A photograph of a boy and his dog in a field. The picture makes a nice interruption in the news of economic recession, violence, famine in the world, disease, the threat of nuclear war, and all of the troubles which afflict our daily lives.

# UN Atomic Energy Official Fears Danger of Terrorism

By Paul Hofmann

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 20 (UPI).—The possibility that nuclear material may be stolen, sabotaged or used for terrorism is a matter of deep international concern, the top atomic expert at the UN has told the General Assembly.

Arne Sigvard Eklund, a Swedish scientist who has been director of the International Atomic Energy Agency since 1961, spoke last week during the agency's annual report.

He referred to what he termed "the sense of frustration" shown by several nations that do not have nuclear weapons.

"There will be more who will question why they should forgo the nuclear option in an uncertain world and in the absence of progress on nuclear disarmament," he said.

He nevertheless urged all countries that so far had not adhered to the 1968 treaty against the spread of nuclear weapons to do so. The agency, which has its headquarters in Vienna, administers the safeguards system set up under the 1968 treaty.

Two nations possessing nuclear arsenals, France and China, are outside the safeguards system. Some of the other countries that have not signed the treaty are known to have the ability to develop nuclear weapons or are nearing such ability. Among them is Israel and perhaps Argentina and South Africa. Dr. Eklund did not identify any of the nations.

He expressed concern about what he said was the spread of small reprocessing and enrichment plants as well as the spread of certain types of research reactors. This process, he said, "poses much more of a problem from the point of view of international safeguards than does the growing number of nuclear power stations."

Reprocessing, or recycling, of "spent" fuel—uranium—from civilian nuclear power plants yields plutonium, the artificial nuclear material that can be used, even in relatively small quantities, for building nuclear devices. India's surprise underground nuclear test early last year was achieved with plutonium reprocessed from the wastes of a nuclear reactor that Canada had supplied.

Military purposes. In calling attention to plants for the treatment of fissionable materials, Dr. Eklund appeared to warn that such installations, established by order to insure that the program of the government is carried out throughout the national territory.

Council Meeting. The communiqué was issued a few hours before the meeting of the Revolutionary Council.

The council could direct Gen. Costa Gomes to dismiss the government and appoint a new premier or it could take over the government's functions itself. The latter action would probably force the resignation of the cabinet, which is dominated by the Socialists and Popular Democrats, the country's two biggest parties.

The communiqué said the political crisis was threatening not only "the very existence of the state but national independence as well."

It noted that the government's program of action had received the backing of all major parties, including the Communists, as well as that of the armed forces "and the overwhelming majority of the Portuguese people."

Adm. Azavedo's government, the sixth provisional administration in the 19 months since the overthrow of the dictatorship

# Senate Panel Reports Proof Of CIA Plots To Kill Leaders

(Continued from Page 1)

Executive privilege on the State Department documents because, "I made a finding that, in addition to disclosing highly sensitive military and foreign-affairs assessments and evaluations, the documents revealed to an unacceptable degree the consultation process, involving advice and recommendations to Presidents Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon."

Mr. Ford said that Mr. Kissinger was "acting on my instructions" in refusing to comply with the subpoena.

Before the 10-3 vote to draft a report on that contempt citation, Rep. James Johnston, R-Colo., said that the President had raised executive privilege to "a new level" by extending it to cover past presidents. He said that amounted to "censorship" and was "totally unacceptable."

Assistant Attorney General Antonin Scalia, appearing on behalf of the administration and all documents on intelligence estimates of Soviet compliance with the SALT agreement would be turned over to the committee.

On the third citation, which involved the subpoena for all approvals by the National Security Council's 40 Committee of covert operations since 1965, Mr. Scalia said committee members should look at the documents but if it insisted on taking custody of them the White House would consider invoking executive privilege.

He said that the administration considered it a security risk to the committee. When Rep. Ronald Ziegler, D-Calif., said the administration was insulting to the committee, Mr. Scalia said, "It's not you we distrust; we distrust your staffs."

In his letter, the President also said those two citations, which were addressed to Mr. Kissinger as assistant to the President for national security affairs, were improperly addressed, since Mr. Kissinger no longer held that post after Nov. 3.

Secretary Kissinger had no responsibility for responding to these subpoenas nor for supervising the response to them, the President said.

But Mr. Scalia admitted that Mr. Kissinger's successor in the post, Adm. Frank B. Rowan, was not yet sworn in. He brushed off a question about where the citations should be addressed.

House Approval. The three contempt citations voted by the committee last week must be approved by the full House. They would be forwarded to the U.S. attorney for prosecution. Contempt of Congress carries a maximum penalty of a year in prison and a \$1,000 fine.

In a letter to Rep. Pike, the President said he was claiming

rather than aiming at peaceful energy needs, were serving military purposes.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, in an address to the General Assembly on Sept. 23, proposed the creation of regional centers for recycling nuclear fuel. He said they could "reduce the incentive for small and inefficient reprocessing facilities" and curb diversion of nuclear materials for military use.

Dr. Eklund strongly backed the U.S. proposal. Regional recycling centers, he said, would help "keep at a minimum the number of plants throughout the world at which plutonium is produced" and reduce the risks of theft or sabotage of dangerous nuclear material.

So far, international response to the U.S. suggestion has been tepid.

# Iran Goes to U.S. Universities For Wide Range of Services

By Eric Pace

TEHRAN, Nov. 20 (UPI).—U.S. educational institutions have been helping officials lately to a modest slice of Iran's vast oil revenues by agreeing to provide Iranian institutions with a variety of services, ranging from faculty training to advice about educational television.

U.S. education experts estimate that the total value of services provided or contracted for by the U.S. institutions was under \$100 million, a small sum compared with Iran's total petrodollar income, which has been coming in at the rate of more than \$17 billion a year.

But the funds are a boon to recession-strapped U.S. educators and the impact of U.S. education in this ancient Middle Eastern kingdom is profound.

Georgetown Contract. The most dramatic deal struck by a U.S. university here this year was a five-year, \$17-million agreement between Georgetown University and Ferdows University in Mashhad, Iran, under which U.S. professors will help to build up instruction in economics and other subjects.

Other U.S. institutions that have made or discussed ties with Iranian universities and other organizations include Harvard; the University of Wisconsin at Green Bay; Wentworth Institute, a Boston engineering school; George Washington University; the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

"We have much to gain from the expertise of American universities," Farhang Mehr, chancellor of Fajr University, told a

group of Iranian officials in Tehran.

In addition, Bu-Ali Sina University, in the western town of Hamadan, has recently negotiated an agreement with the University of Wisconsin at Green Bay, under which Iranian personnel are to go to Green Bay to develop instruction materials and later to teach the materials in Iran.

Red Leader's Appeal. BERLIN, Nov. 20 (Reuters).—Portuguese Communist leader Alvaro Cunhal today called on the Portuguese people to begin a mass initiative of their own in response to the latest government crisis in Lisbon.

He said at a news conference in East Berlin: "Communists, Socialists and men and women of other directions in the country, in trade unions and villages, should, without waiting for the decisions of the respective political parties, engage in demonstrations to get closer to one another, discuss and see how they can unite their forces to defend freedom and the achievements of the revolution."

Mr. Cunhal said this was more necessary than ever because of the Portuguese government's suspension of its functions.

The Portuguese Communist leader arrived here yesterday on a tour of Eastern Europe which has already taken him to Hungary and Poland.

Mother of Jailed Jew In 3d Moscow Protest. MOSCOW, Nov. 20 (UPI).—The mother of an imprisoned Jew demonstrated today in Moscow for the third time and again was arrested after a few minutes. Dissident sources said.

The sources said Mrs. Gera Pinson of Riga in Latvia stood outside the office of the Central Committee of the Communist party with a sign reading: "Freedom for My Son. Give Us Back for Israel." Her son, Boris, 29, was sentenced in 1970 to 10 years in a prison camp for attempting to hijack an airliner.

Sauvagnargues in China. PEKING, Nov. 20 (Reuters).—French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues arrived here yesterday on a five-day official visit.

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## Plans to Enter Primaries

## Reagan Declares Candidacy Vowing Progress, Hope, Faith

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP).—Ronald Reagan opened his challenge to President Ford today with a vow of "progress instead of stagnation, the truth instead of promises, hope and faith instead of defeatism and despair."

Declaring his candidacy at the National Press Club, the conservative former governor of California pictured himself as the outsider who would represent the taxpayer against centralization of power and what he called "a buddy system that functions for its own benefit" in Washington.

"Today it is difficult to find leaders who are independent of the forces that have brought us our problems—the Congress, the bureaucracy, the lobbyists, big business and big labor," Mr. Reagan said.

"If America is to survive and go forward, this must change. It will only change when the American people vote for a leadership independent of them, relies on them and seeks to return government to them. We need a government that is confident not of what it can do but of what the people can do."

**Record and Rhetoric**  
President Ford's campaign manager, Howard Callaway, said that Mr. Reagan's entry into the race will give the voters a choice between the President's "record" and the former governor's "rhetoric."

Mr. Reagan, he said, has already begun to "duck the tough issues." [He] will answer specifically only what he wants to but reporters as well as voters will note how he ducked such . . . issues as military spending, FBI

activities and federal aid to New York City." Mr. Callaway said.

Another Reagan critic, Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ind., said that, if the GOP nominates Mr. Reagan, it will suffer "a crushing defeat" in next year's elections.

But Sen. Henry Bellmon, R-Okla., said that the California's decision to enter the race "should be welcome by all Americans—Republican and Democrat alike." While he did not endorse Mr. Reagan, he called him "one of the most eloquent political figures on the national scene."

Mr. Reagan never mentioned President Ford as he began his effort to deny him the Republican presidential nomination that will be settled at Kansas City next August. Shortly after the news conference, the conservative leader went off to rallies in Florida and New Hampshire, two states whose primaries he is hoping to use as vehicles to unseat the President.

(Today in Miami, Secret Service agents arrested a man who pulled a toy gun several feet from where Mr. Reagan was speaking to a crowd outside a hotel.)

(Mr. Reagan had just stepped down from an outdoor podium after a brief speech when the man pulled out the toy pistol.)

[A Secret Service agent immediately rushed Mr. Reagan into the hotel.]

**First Serious Challenge**  
The Reagan challenge, the first serious one against an incumbent Republican President in more than half a century, is expected to shatter a Republican party already debilitated by former President Richard Nixon's resignation under fire and the Watergate scandals.

In 30 minutes in which he answered 30 questions, Mr. Reagan refused to draw any distinctions between himself and Mr. Ford or to criticize the President or his policies in specific terms.

Mr. Reagan said that he planned "to be represented" in all the 30 presidential primaries scheduled in the first six months of next year but he did not commit himself to active campaigning in any beyond the primaries Feb. 24 in New Hampshire and March 9 in Florida.

The moderate-liberal reaction against Mr. Reagan appeared virtually simultaneously with his announcement. Sen. Percy issued a statement saying that Mr.



HAT IN THE RING—Ronald Reagan and wife Nancy, after his announcement to the press in Washington that he would be candidate for GOP presidential nomination.

Reagan "has neither an adequate understanding of complex national issues nor the required vision to effectively lead our country at this critical time in our history."

**Vigorous Opposition**  
"I intend to vigorously oppose his quest for the 1976 Republican presidential nomination," Sen. Percy said.

It will be Mr. Reagan's second attempt to win a Republican presidential nomination. He made an abortive 11th-hour attempt in 1968 to win the designation from Mr. Nixon, but never seriously threatened him.

This time, however, Mr. Reagan

is viewed by political professionals in both parties as a genuine possibility for the nomination. Opinion surveys consistently show him trailing Mr. Ford among the Republicans who will make the decision during the next several months but they just as consistently picture him as close enough to overtake the President.

Moreover, there is a broad consensus among some politicians that the challenger to an incumbent president—and particularly one who, like Mr. Ford, has not been elected to the office—can gain imposing momentum simply by making a strong showing in early primaries.

## Anti-Busing Amendment Push Fails

## House Democrats Open Caucus to Public

By Richard L. Madden

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (NYT).—House Democrats, opening their party caucus to the public for the first time, turned back yesterday an effort to force a busing amendment to the Constitution out of the House Judiciary Committee.

By a vote of 172 to 96, the caucus killed a resolution sought by two Texans, Rep. Olin Teague and Rep. Dale Milford, that would have directed Democrats on the Judiciary Committee to send to the House floor within 30 days a constitutional amendment "that would guarantee each child the right to attend the primary and secondary schools nearest his own home within his respective school district."

The caucus action was a victory for Speaker Carl Albert of Oklahoma and Rep. Peter Rodino Jr. of New Jersey, who had appealed to their colleagues to reject such a constitutional amendment. The vote also indicated that a two-thirds vote to approve such an amendment could not be mustered as of now.

**Revised Caucus Rules**  
It was the first time under recently revised caucus rules that the public and press were admitted into the galleries to watch a Democratic caucus in the House chamber. It was a relatively restrained debate, considering the emotional issue of school busing.

## Satellite Orbited To Test Stability Of Ozone Shield

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (WP).—A satellite that will attempt to discover if the earth's protective ozone shield is breaking down was put into orbit last night.

Called the Atmosphere Explorer, the 1,600-pound satellite left Cape Canaveral just after 9 p.m. and flew into an eccentric orbit that took it as far as 1,800 miles from the earth and as close to it as 80 miles. This is as close as any satellite has come without falling back to earth, a capacity that is the distinguishing mark of the Atmosphere Explorer.

The satellite is able to fly so close to earth because it carries 370 pounds of fuel to fire tiny engines that kick it back into a higher orbit each time it makes its closest approach to earth.

The ozone shield is concentrated in a region between 20 and 30 miles above the earth's surface, where it acts to protect the earth's inhabitants from an overdose of ultraviolet light from the sun.

In the last three years, scientists have warned that man-made pollutants might be breaking up the ozone layer.

## FBI Reports Rise In Bombings by Political Groups

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP).—The number of political bombings in the United States is increasing and the FBI says it has become more difficult to infiltrate the terrorist groups that cause them.

FBI Director Clarence Kelley told members of the Senate Internal Security subcommittee yesterday that, during the first half of this year, there were 46 terrorist bombings, one more than in all of last year.

"The fanaticism of many of these urban guerrillas and revolutionaries makes intelligence penetration difficult," he said, adding that the groups have adopted the cell system to prevent infiltration.

Another hindrance to law-enforcement officials, Mr. Kelley said, is the appropriation of terrorist activity by otherwise law-abiding citizens, given apparently because of the so-called idealism of the terrorists.

The FBI director said that not only have bombings increased in the last two years but "new terrorist groups have now appeared."

## Women Reported In U.S. Court List

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP).—Women are included on a new list of candidates submitted by the attorney general to an American Bar Association Committee screening potential Supreme Court nominees, according to newspaper reports.

The Washington Star said the list, submitted to the ABA panel by Attorney General Edward Levi, included the names of Carla Hills, secretary of housing and urban development, and U.S. Circuit Court Judge Shirley Hufstader. The Washington Post reported today that the list included Mrs. Hills and U.S. District Judge Cordelia Kennedy of Detroit.

The New York Times today also reported that Judge Kennedy was on the list.

## U.S. to Renew Talks On Panama Canal

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP).—Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker Acheson left yesterday for Panama and another round of talks there on a new Canal Zone treaty.

With the appointment last week of retired Army Lt. Gen. William D. White to the negotiating team, the Defense Department is represented for the first time in the 11-year-old history of the talks. The Pentagon has felt that the State Department has not been tough enough in resisting Panamanian demands for eventual control over the operation and defense of the Panama Canal.

## Democratic Majority Is Sure

## Little Change Is Expected in Senate in 1976

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (WP).—Democrats are expected to retain control of the Senate easily in next year's congressional elections, perhaps by about the same 62-38 margin they now enjoy, according to a survey of campaign aides on Capitol Hill.

But such veteran Democrats as Edmund Muskie of Maine, Vance Hartke of Indiana and Joseph Montoya of New Mexico could face close races, Sen. Hartke is considered the most vulnerable Democrat, pitted against Indianapolis Mayor Richard Lugar.

While both Sen. Montoya and Sen. Muskie are rated slight favorites at the moment, Sen. Montoya could be hurt by the recent reports of a proposed investigation of his tax returns, while Sen. Muskie has lost some favor at home because of a feeling that he is more interested in national affairs than Maine affairs. Although he has been going back to the state often this year, observers believe he could be in for a tough race if challenged by GOP Rep. William Cohen.

Another vulnerable Democratic seat is in Missouri, where Stuart Symington is retiring and his son, Rep. James Symington, appears the leading candidate for the Democratic nomination over former Gov. Warren Hearnes and former Rep. Jerry Linton.

**GOP Candidate**  
The expected GOP candidate is John Danford, who ran well against the elder Symington six years ago. Republicans believe that, after Mr. Lugar, Mr. Danford has the best chance to capture a Democratic seat.

Democrats, for their part, are almost certain to pick up the Hawaii seat held by Republican Hiram Fong, who said last week that he would not run. Rep. Spark Matsunaga, Rep. Patsy Mink and Cecil Heftel, who ran against Sen. Fong six years ago, may battle for the Democratic nomination, with the winner considered almost certain of election.

Democrats also believe they have a good chance to win in three states where Republican incumbents are rated slight favorites at present.

In Maryland, Republican Sen. Glenn Beall will probably face Rep. Paul Sarbanes or former Sen. Joseph Tydings, with Rep. Sarbanes generally viewed as the somewhat stronger candidate against Sen. Beall.

In New York, incumbent James Buckley, a Conservative-Republican, could face any one of a half-dozen challengers, including the former New York City consumer affairs commissioner, Ross Myerson, Rep. Bella Abzug, Rep.

Otto Pike, former Rep. Ogden Reid, businessman Abe Ribicoff and Brooklyn District Attorney Eugene Gold.

**Pennsylvania Situation**  
The general belief is that Miss Myerson, Rep. Pike or Mr. Reid would run best statewide but that Rep. Abzug might have the most strength in the Democratic primary.

In Pennsylvania, where Democrats believe they have an excellent chance with Lt. Gov. Ernie Kline, Pittsburgh Mayor Pete Flaherty or a congressman like William Greer or Fred Rooney if they choose to make the race. Rep. John Heinz may be the GOP nominee if Sen. Scott retires.

Of the Senate's 100 seats, 33 will be up for election next November—23 Democratic and 11 GOP. Aside from the contests already mentioned, the incumbent party is considered the moderate-to-strong favorite in each of the remaining races, barring an unexpected landslide by either side in the presidential election that could alter the Senate outlook.

Of the Democrats' 62 seats, 22 are up, as they start with 40 seats in hand. In 15 of the 22 races, incumbents are considered overwhelming or fairly strong favorites. This, plus capture of the Hawaii seat, would guarantee the Democrats at least 56 seats in the 98th Congress.

Of the Republicans' 38 seats, 11 are up, so they start with 27 seats in hand. Incumbents or newcomers are considered fairly strong. Victories there, plus capture of the Indiana seat, would guarantee the GOP at least 34 seats in the next Congress.

## Effort to Curb Abortions Voted By U.S. Bishops

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP).—The nation's Catholic bishops voted today to launch a campaign for a constitutional amendment banning abortions and to disseminate anti-abortion propaganda through an educational program.

The plan goes far beyond previous programs to cancel the Supreme Court's 1973 decision permitting abortions in the early stages of pregnancy.

Part of the program urges "passage of a constitutional amendment providing protection for the unborn child to the maximum degree possible."

It also urges the passage of federal and state laws and adoption of administrative policies "that will restrict the practice of abortion as much as possible."

## Illinois Tightens Curb

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 20 (AP).—The Illinois General Assembly overrode a veto by Gov. Daniel Walker today and enacted a strict law governing abortions. The measure requires a married woman to obtain the consent of her husband for an abortion and an unmarried woman under 18 to obtain the consent of a parent.

Opponents of the law said a court test is likely. Even if the law is upheld in such a test, a spokesman for several abortion clinics said, business probably will continue as usual, "because women under 18 will now just lie about their age."

## Teachers in Montreal Hold One-Day Strike

MONTREAL, Nov. 20 (UPI).—French-speaking school teachers took to the streets yesterday in a protest over stalled contract negotiations with the government. About 200,000 students got a holiday.

Nearly 10,000 teachers took part in the one-day walkout, which affected almost 400 schools.

## Court Rejects Joan Little's Appeal Plea

RALPHIGH, N.C., Nov. 20 (AP).—The North Carolina Court of Appeals yesterday upheld the breaking and entering conviction last year of Joan Little, the black woman acquitted in August of murdering a white jailer.

Miss Little, 31, faces a 7 to 10-year prison term for the breaking and entering conviction. Her lawyer said that he expects to continue her appeal.

She was in the Beaufort, N.C., jail awaiting appeal of the conviction when she fatally stabbed jailer Clarence Allgood in August of last year. Miss Little claimed that she stabbed Mr. Allgood after he had forced her to have sexual relations with him.

She was acquitted of the murder charge in August after a highly publicized trial which drew support for her from civil rights and feminist groups.

Yesterday's appeals court decision automatically carries an order that Miss Little begin serving her sentence. She has been free on a \$15,000 bond.

Her lawyer, James Keenan, said that he had not had a chance to discuss the ruling by the appeals court with Miss Little, who was on a speaking tour when the decision was handed down.

Her lawyers have until Dec. 15 to file a new appeal with the State Supreme Court and ask that her \$15,000 bond be continued.

## Racism Charged

Mr. Keenan's law partner, Jerry Paul, said he was not surprised at yesterday's decision. "In 15 years, the Court of Appeals has never ruled in favor of civil rights or blacks," he said. The Court of Appeals was not established, however, until 1967.

Mr. Keenan and Mr. Paul based their appeal on what they considered the inadequate defense that Miss Little received in her original trial.

Miss Little was convicted in June of last year of three charges of breaking and entering. Involving thefts at a trailer court.

Mr. Keenan argued before the appeals court that her former attorney should have objected when Miss Little's brother, Jerome, had charges against him reduced in return for his testimony against her.

Jerome Little pleaded guilty to a lesser charge of larceny and was sentenced to two years in prison. He was paroled in August.

She had contended at trial that she was innocent and was with her boyfriend, Julius Rogers, on the day of the break-ins. After the conviction, she admitted the crimes in an effort to get a lighter sentence.

## House Unit Votes Tax Measure

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (WP).—The House Rules Committee yesterday cleared the tax bill for a House vote early next month. The move kept alive chances that a tax-cut extension can be enacted before the law expires at the end of this year.

The committee acted after rejecting a Republican attempt to send the bill to the House floor with a rule that would have blocked it. President Ford's budget curbs proposal.

The committee resolution would permit offering five amendments plugging tax loopholes and increasing revenue which supporters said are essential to provide meaningful tax reform.

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# Spain's Franco: Dec. 4, 1892-Nov. 20, 1975

By Alden Whitman

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (NYT).—One of the most durable, canny and empiric of modern dictators, Francisco Paulino Hermenegildo Teodoro Franco y Bahamonde became master of Spain in 1939 after a bloody three-year civil war, in which the scales of victory were tipped by armed assistance from Hitler and Mussolini. A second powerful factor was the worldwide support of the Roman Catholic Church.

He was also aided in winning the war by the internal weaknesses of the legitimate government, principally its inability to achieve political unity among its disparate parties and factions. Although the government put up a valiant defense, it had fatal difficulty in buying arms abroad and its armed forces, moreover, were beset by the same sort of disunity that hobbled the Cabinet.

At the close of his long and sternly authoritarian rule, Gen. Franco could look back on more than 35 years of an imposed stability that rested on a policy of suppression of fundamental democratic rights. But it was also a stability that gave Spain a rising standard of living, industrial growth and an important alliance with the United States.

The generalissimo's regime, exceedingly harsh at the outset, was moderated somewhat from the middle of the 1950s into a condition of relative calm that persisted to the end of his rule. Contributing to this was the memory of the Civil War, a renewal of which none of his organized opponents wanted to provoke. There were outbursts against Gen. Franco—by the Basque nationalists, among students—but these were put down.

Shift by Valdean

One of the last such episodes, which revealed an increasing impatience with Gen. Franco, occurred in September when five convicted terrorists, two of them Basque nationalists, were executed despite protests from most of Western Europe and appeals for clemency from Pope Paul VI. The Vatican state's symbolic about-face for the Catholic Church, which for most of Gen. Franco's years had endorsed his policies. In the last five years, however, the Church had been increasingly murmurous toward him.

The incident pointed up, moreover, a crumbling of support for Gen. Franco among some of his hitherto strong supporters. The church, members of the Falange, monarchists and the financial-industrial community were active for an orderly transfer of power from the hands of an aging ruler. Coming to power after victory in a civil war that had devastated Spain, Gen. Franco clinched his grip on an impoverished and backward country by systematic terror. Then, by clever diplomacy, he took Spain through World War II as a nonbelligerent while averting his attachment to the fascist powers. Exercising his veto over the entry of international communism after the war, from which he was rescued by a U.S. decision in 1950 to acquire military bases in the country as a move in the cold war with the Soviet Union.

Now esteemed by the West, he was able to have his nation admitted to the UN, which had expressly barred Spain in 1946 in a resolution asserting that "in origin and nature the Franco regime is a fascist regime patterned on, and established largely as a result of aid received from, Hitler's Nazi Germany and Mussolini's Fascist Italy."

Resurrection

After his diplomatic resurrection, Gen. Franco began to loosen the grip of dictatorship. Foreign investment was encouraged, tourism was promoted, wage levels inched upward. By 1962, per capita income for the nation's 33 million people reached \$300 a year and then quadrupled by 1972. Most authoritarian restrictions remained. There was no press freedom; no trade unions were permitted; only one political party was allowed, the armed forces were omnipresent.

In early 1966, a new law eased some restrictions on the press, and later in the year a new constitution was adopted, which paved the way for the selection three years later of Prince Juan Carlos as Gen. Franco's successor as chief of state. The new constitution also slightly decontrolled the labor unions.

The technique of his rule up to 1969 was to spread power among rival factions—big business and its technocrats, landowners, the church, the Falange, the army—and to control their respective gains and losses of strength. He was thus the indispensable arbiter of all major decisions.

Balance Tipped

In late 1969, however, Franco briefly tipped the balance in a Cabinet reshuffle that gave business and finance, through the technocrats and Opus Dei, a Catholic lay group, an advantage. The changes displaced the Falange as a powerful political force. The Falange, which had earlier been absorbed into the National Movement, was Gen. Franco's mass bulwark in the Civil War and afterward.

Four years later, when Gen. Franco was 80, he relinquished some of his administrative duties

## 2 on Swedish Plane Die

LINDBERGING, Sweden, Nov. 20 (UPI).—Both crewmen aboard a Swedish Air Force J-35 Lansen training plane died today when the aircraft crashed and exploded on takeoff from the air base here.



General Francisco Franco in 1936 file photo as he arrived in Salamanca to lead troops in Civil War.

by naming a faithful aide, Adm. Luis Carrero Blanco, as Premier. His uneasy regime came to a violent end in December, 1973, when he was assassinated in an ambush attributed to Basque separatists. Evincing renewed

## Prince Trained for 27 Years To Take Madrid Leadership

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (NYT).—Diffident and soft-spoken in private meetings, Juan Carlos Alfonso Victor Maria de Borbon y Borbon has been educated to be a king.

Seven years before his birth on Jan. 5, 1938, his grandfather, King Alfonso XIII, abdicated the throne of Spain. The grandson was born in Rome and, at the end of World War II, taken to Portugal.

In August, 1948, his father, Don Juan, third son of the former king, met with Spain's dictator, Generalissimo Francisco Franco, on a yacht in the Bay of Biscay. He agreed to send his son to be educated in Spain. Three months later, at age 10, the young prince entered Spain for the first time.

He attended the military, naval and air academies and was commissioned in all three branches. Helped by private tutors, he also attended Madrid University.

The 37-year-old prince, 6 feet 3 inches and 180 pounds, is a great-grandson of Queen Victoria of England. His height—he is a head taller than the average Spaniard—his blue eyes and his dark blond hair reflect his Nordic ancestry. He is an accomplished horseman, hunter, golfer, water skier and yachtsman.

While on an Aegean cruise in 1961, the prince met Princess Sophia of Greece. They were married in Athens in May, 1962, and are the parents of two girls, Elena and Sofia, and a son, Felipe.

The prince's days of preparation for the monarchy included rigorous physical and mental activity. He would start the day with an hour-long session of karate or gymnastics, then would follow studies of Spanish affairs—economics one day, politics the next, and so forth.

On July 22, 1969, Gen. Franco named Juan Carlos as future king. But he was permitted little autonomy of operation. It was not until Aug. 10, 1974, that, with Gen. Franco ill, he presided over his first Cabinet meeting.

Visitors say that his diffidence dwindles in face-to-face sessions, that he has a gentle, self-deprecating wit. Perhaps as a result of that nature, perhaps because of the years of preparation for his new role, the prince was able to answer with grace an interviewer who described him once as the handpicked heir of Gen. Franco.

"Yes, I'm Franco's heir," he replied. "But I'm Spain's heir as well."



A devoted angler, Gen. Franco is shown here during a fishing expedition along the Eo River in Lugo Province.



TRUIMVIRATE—Three men who will temporarily rule Spain until Prince Juan Carlos has been installed as King. From left: parliament President Alejandro Rodriguez de Valcarlos; Lt. Gen. Angel Salas Larrazabal and Archbishop Pedro Cantero Cuadredo.

year by the winds of the Portuguese revolution.

But for all the pervasiveness of his power, the Candillo, "by the grace of God," and generalissimo of the armies of land, sea and air, and chief of state for life, was among the least majestic of modern rulers.

Looked Gnomish

Standing but 5 feet 3 inches tall, Gen. Franco looked gnomish even in his general's gold-trimmed, olive-drab uniform with red silk sash. Unlike Hitler or Mussolini, he never stirred the people to fervor. He spoke publicly no more than three or four times a year, in a high voice that had a slight lisp.

On ceremonial occasions, he adopted an august role. Riding in his black Rolls Royce, which carried the national coat of arms in place of license plates, he was preceded by an open car filled with his red-beretted bodyguards, and his route was flanked by policemen stationed 10 yards apart. He demanded the homage reserved for royalty, walking under a canopy, for example, at religious rites.

His round, mustached face was immobile, and his brown eyes were appraising and chill. This hauteur was evident at his Wednesday audiences for Spanish and foreign civilians and Spanish military men. There was a brief formal greeting, and that was all.

There seemed to be almost no rapport between him and the population. Crowds regarded him as more of an institution than a person. Among close associates he was known for his secretiveness.

Handpicked Cortes

Although Spain had a Cortes, or parliament, Gen. Franco paid it little heed. Its members were handpicked, but little legislation was ever sent to them. Gen. Franco, when he wanted to, enacted laws simply by signing and promulgating them in the Official Gazette.

His cold-shower personality thawed when he was with his three grandsons and four granddaughters. They were the children of his only child, Carmen, and her husband, Dr. Cristobal Martinez Berdiel Ordoz, a Basque, Marquis de Villaverde, a heart and lung surgeon. The youngsters romped with their grandfather for a couple of hours every day. Under a law instilled by Gen. Franco, his eldest grandson bears his name rather than his father's.

Gen. Franco's home life was simple. He dined *as familia* as often as possible, and lightly, to keep his girth down. He was virtually a teetotaler, limiting himself to a glass of wine or beer at a meal. There was no hint of scandal in his private life. He had married Carmen Polo y Martinez Valdes, a young woman of a good Asturian family, in 1923.

He had constructed a phantasmic tomb, in which he wanted to be buried. Called the Valley of the Fallen and dedicated to the Civil War dead, it is situated close to the Escorial, near Madrid. Carved out of rock, the interior is a basilica, one of the world's largest, and is surrounded by a cross 500 feet tall. Gen. Franco took a detailed interest in its construction, which covered 15 years and cost millions of pesetas.

Impersonal

Gen. Franco's cruelty was that of the century, impersonal and efficient. Once, inspecting troops as a colonel of the Spanish Foreign Legion, he had food thrown in his face by a legionnaire protesting his quality. It spattered his uniform, but his facial expression did not change, nor did he say a word. He merely took out his handkerchief, wiped off the food and continued the inspection. Returning to his office, he calmly called an officer, pointed out the offender and said: "Take that soldier out and execute him."

He exhibited the same methodical cruelty in 1934 when he imported legionnaires and Moors to crush an Asturian miners' uprising. At least 2,000 miners were rounded up and executed, many of them in the Oviedo bull ring. Some officers reportedly sought to halt the slaughter, but Gen. Franco sent word that the officers must continue or face execution themselves.

Again, at the close of the Civil War, thousands of Loyalists (some said 100,000) were executed on Gen. Franco's orders. He told a newspaper that he had compiled a check list for the purpose. He was born Dec. 4, 1892, at El Ferrol, on the Galician coast, the son of Nicolas Franco, a naval officer, and Pilar Bahamonde Franco.



General Franco's widow, Dona Carmen Polo de Franco (left) and his daughter Carmen, Marquesa de Villaverde, kneeling in prayer near his bier in Pardo Palace yesterday.

## Spaniards to Swear In Juan Carlos

(Continued from Page 1)

stood a series of crises. He suffered repeated heart attacks, underwent three major abdominal operations and for days was kept alive by blood transfusions, a respirator, a kidney machine and other mechanical devices as well as his own will to live.

In his final days, his fight for survival was linked in the minds of many Spaniards to the political survival of the authoritarian regime he founded. Even before his death, the Spanish political world was focusing on what the post-Franco era under Juan Carlos might be like.

Rumors of Trouble

There were no reports of incidents. Although the armed forces were believed to have put into effect a military alert to guard against disturbances, whatever deployment might have been carried out was done discreetly. In Madrid and other cities, there were no outward signs of particular vigilance.

Still there were rumors of possible trouble from both the extreme left and extreme right. It was reported that a group from the Basque nationalist organization, ETA, had arrived in Madrid and that extreme rightist groups were preparing to attack Juan Carlos on the grounds that he intended to change the regime.

Cardinal's Statement

Narciso Cardinal Jubany, the outspokenly liberal Archbishop of Barcelona, asked God to take into account Gen. Franco's service to his country but declared, "The people of Spain desire to move ahead on the basis of authentic freedom and peace."

For the moment, those in command are the old guard. Mr. Rodriguez de Valcarlos, the 58-year-old Falangist leader of the Council of the Realm, he joined on the panel by the Most Rev. Pedro Cantero Cuadredo, the 73-year-old Archbishop of Zaragoza, and Air Force Lt. Gen. Angel Salas Larrazabal, who at 69 is the oldest active officer.

Schools were closed for a week, apparently to keep leftist-oriented students off the university campuses, where they might try to demonstrate.

Giscard to Attend

PARIS, Nov. 20 (AP).—French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing will attend the religious ceremonies Wednesday marking the accession of Prince Juan to the throne, an event that will be the opening of a new page in the history of Spain, his office announced today.

The brief announcement said Mr. Giscard d'Estaing would be going to Madrid because the two nations had ties "as neighbors and of friendship."

Defense Minister Yvon Bour-

get, a relatively low-ranking member of the French government, will represent France at the funeral of Gen. Franco on Sunday.

The French ambassador will be the representative at the ceremony Saturday in which Juan Carlos will be installed as king, the Elysée Palace said.



An emotional Spanish Premier Carlos Arias Navarro reading General Franco's last statement on television yesterday.

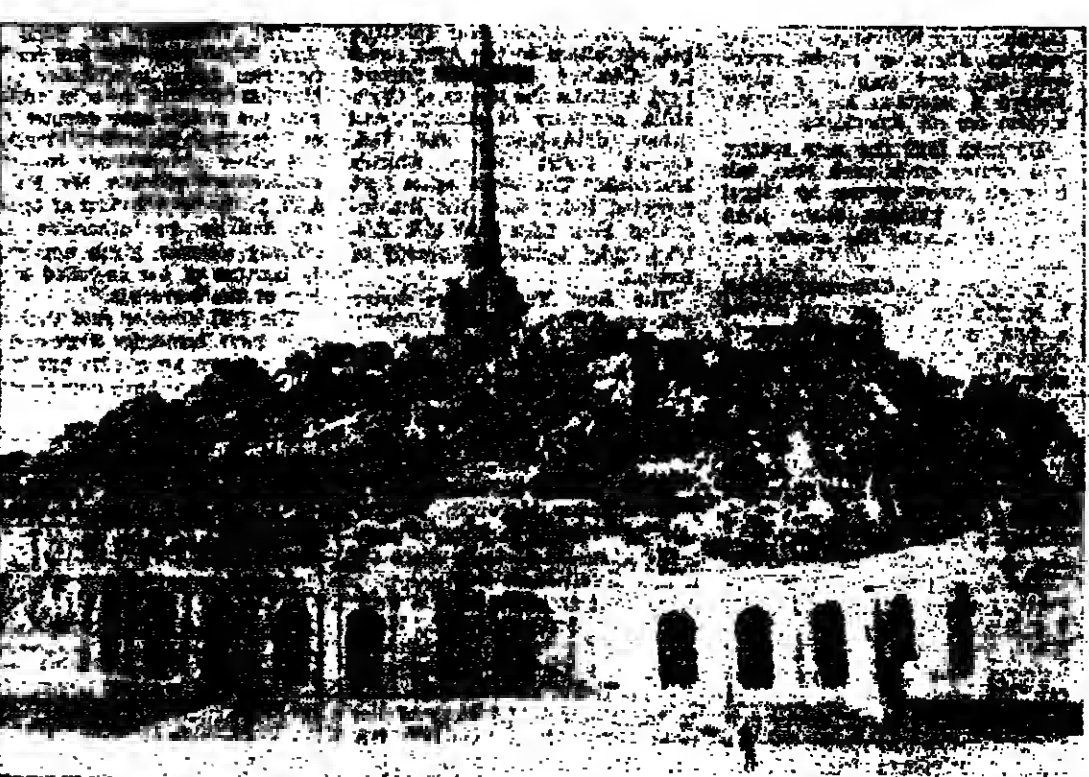
## Franco's Last Message

MADRID, Nov. 20 (NYT).—The following is Generalissimo Francisco Franco's last message to the Spanish people, written shortly before his death, as translated by The New York Times: Now that the time is near for me to stand in judgment before God Almighty, I ask that He look kindly upon me since I have striven to live and die as a good Catholic. He has always been my desire to be a faithful son of the church in whom I shall die. I ask forgiveness from all, as I give my most heartfelt forgiveness to those who declared themselves my enemies. I believe and hope that I had no enemies other than those who were enemies of Spain—Spain, which I will love until the last moment and to which I promised to serve until my dying breath, which is now.

I want to give my thanks to all of those who have worked enthusiastically, devotedly and unselfishly in the huge task of making a united, free and great Spain. Out of the love that I feel for our country, I beg you to continue in peace and unity and that you extend the same affection, loyalty and continued show of strength and support that you have given me to the future king of Spain, Don Juan de Borbon.

Do not forget that the enemies of Spain and of Christian civilization are watching, and you should also be watchful and should lay aside all personal gain in favor of the goals and interests to obtain social justice and education for all Spaniards and make these your main goals. Defend (maintain) the unity of Spain and use the rich multiplicity of its regions as a fountain of strength for a continued united Spain.

I would like in these, my last moments, to join the names of God and Spain and for us all to embrace one another and to shout for the last time on the threshold of my death—Up with Spain! Long live Spain!



VALLEY OF THE FALLEN—Monument honoring dead of Spanish Civil War, 40 miles north of Madrid, where General Franco will be buried. The monument comprises a crypt that is carved from a granite mountain topped by a 150-meter (494-foot) cross.

## W. Europeans Voice Hope on Spain's Future

Ford, UN and Others Express Sympathy

(Continued from Page 1)

sets, governments' council, of ministers, declined to discuss the Republicans' plans, "out of respect for the dead."

About 40,000 Spaniards went into exile in Mexico after the government's defeat in the Spanish Civil War. Mexico is the only Western nation to Spanish diplomatic relations with the Republican government, which has its headquarters in Paris. In southwestern France, Spanish refugees and Frenchmen staged several demonstrations marking their joy, as police controls were reinforced along the border.

At Hendaye, on the border, hundreds of Spanish refugees, mostly Basques, were celebrating in cafes.

Various Spanish political leaders living in exile made declarations against the elevation of Prince Juan Carlos as king because, they said, this merely represented a continuation of the Franco regime.

From Washington, President Ford assured Gen. Franco's successor, Prince Juan Carlos, that the United States "will continue to pursue the policy of friendship and cooperation which has formed the backbone for the excellent relations existing between our two countries."

A presidential message, simultaneously addressed to the government and people of Spain, expressed sympathy over Gen. Franco's death.

U.S. officials said that they expect Prince Juan Carlos to steer a careful course toward liberalization of Spain's political process. They expressed optimism that Gen. Franco's death would not plunge Spain into a period of civil turmoil.

Mr. Ford's statement said that Gen. Franco "led his country for almost four decades through a significant era in Spanish history. With his passing, I express deepest sympathy to his wife and family on behalf of the government and people of the United States."

"We wish the Spanish people and the government of Spain well in the period ahead."

At the Vatican, Pope Paul VI, reading to the general's death, said: "We offer prayers for the eternal rest of his soul and invoke for this beloved nation copious divine blessings as a pledge for concord and Christian progress."

And at the United Nations headquarters in New York, delegates to the General Assembly stood to pay silent tribute at the start of the morning meeting. Assembly President Gaston Thorn sent a message offering the Spanish people "sincere wishes for peace and prosperity in this difficult period in their history."

In Brussels, officials at the headquarters of the European Economic Community and NATO said that Spain must show signs of liberalization before membership in either organization can be considered.

"If Prince Juan Carlos makes certain gestures toward liberalization, he will find a new response here," a Common Market official said. "But it will take more than just Franco's absence."

From Paris, French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing sent a telegram to Prince Juan Carlos saying: "I address my sincere condolences on the occasion of the death of Generalissimo Franco, who for nearly 40 years dominated the history of your country. I express my consideration and sympathy for you and the profound friendship of the French people for the proud Spanish people."

A message from Britain's Queen Elizabeth to the president of Spain's Council of the Realm said: "I convey to Your Excellency my condolences on the death of Generalissimo Francisco Franco, who had, as head of the Spanish state, led his country for so long."

Miss Spain, Olga Fernandez Perez, 18, withdrew from today's Miss World beauty contest as a mark of respect, competition organizers said.

## 10-Year Sentence Given in Munich To Ex-SS Doctor

MUNICH, Nov. 20 (AP).—A West German war crimes court sentenced a former SS physician to 10 years in prison today for helping to murder 11 Roman Catholic prisoners at Dachau concentration camp.

The court found Heinrich Schurz, 59, a former SS colonel, guilty of pseudo-medical experiments conducted in 1942 during which he injected pus from festering wounds into priest inmates from the Netherlands, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

During the trial, Schurz, who continued practicing medicine after the war, claimed he did not participate in the experiments. Schurz, who put up \$20,000 marks (\$100,000) bail in 1971, was allowed to leave the court room freely while he decides whether he will appeal the sentence.

Observers—pointing out the former Nazi doctor's age—said that it was possible that he will never be jailed if he makes use of all available legal means in an effort to prolong his case.



# W. Europe Voice Ho Spain's Ford, UN Express Sym

## But Deep Divisions Persist The Silent Majority in Spain Looks to a Peaceful Transfer

By Henry Giniger

MADRID, Nov. 20 (NYT).—The bulk of the Spanish people, as they anxiously contemplated the drama of Generalissimo Franco's illness, appeared to wish as peaceful and orderly a transition as possible from the 36-year-old leader of Spain to the 31-year-old Juan Carlos.

But these desires may be thwarted by antagonisms that go back 40 years and menace the country's political future. Few events in contemporary Spanish history were so eagerly awaited as so greatly feared as the departure of Gen. Franco from power after 36 years. Paradoxically, the opposing sentiments have come together in a common desire for change at the top as quickly as possible.

Those of an older generation who fought against him in the Spanish Civil War and those of a younger generation who inherited the leftist tradition here see in the disappearance of Gen. Franco a first step in sweeping the right from power. Those who supported the general, while fearing the change, sought to reduce the consequences as much as possible.

Irreconcilable Forces  
Trouble might start with Juan Carlos caught in the middle and the average, political Spaniard or the sidelines of a dangerous power struggle among irreconcilable forces.

In the last year or so, another category of people swelled the ranks of those who looked to a Spain without Franco. They were people who once supported him and his regime and even served in official capacities. They came to think that Spain had changed and the political system had become anachronistic and incompatible in relation with the rest of Europe but inside the country as well.

Regardless of his past merits, Gen. Franco, in this view, became an obstacle to progress, to the growing political aspirations and to the desire to join the European family of nations as a respected member.

These categories of politicians, intellectuals, professional and business people, writers and artists, at the time or other presumed to speak in the name of the Spanish people as a whole, attempting to present their ideas as that of the bulk of the population. But there exists at present no reliable indication of public sentiment. The great majority of the population, kept from any say or any direct participation in decision-making for so many years, is believed to have no strong feelings about its leadership except that it guarantees peace and continued improvement in living standards.

The number of people who have a desire to participate more actively and to be represented more directly in public affairs than in the past is believed to be growing. This trend has accompanied industrialization and urbanization in which Spaniards are no longer so isolated from each other as they were when Spain was essentially a rural nation. The trend reflects also a higher standard of education. More people have more schooling and the universities have become so crowded that special aptitude tests for entrance into freshman courses have been instituted to keep the college population down to numbers the schools can competently handle.

Influence of Tourists  
Millions of tourists from the rest of Western Europe have been coming here and increasingly Spaniards are traveling abroad living there as emigrant workers. The country is therefore exposed to Western democratic currents and this is believed to have had an effect.

"Spain is different," the saying goes, but for an increasing number of Spaniards the lack of liberties and the lack of acceptance by the Western community is too high a price to pay.

Premier Carlos Arias Navarro, stalwart of the regime from the beginning of his public career, is credited with having perceived his situation and to have tried, before leaving office, to move the country into the post-Franco era while the general was still alive, and still in power. His speech in February of last year, shortly after taking office, looked forward to the day when Gen. Franco would no longer be present to lead and a new power mechanism more permanent than fidelity to a man would be needed.

The idea of participation in political affairs through political associations and through the election of mayors and other local officials had been around a long time and been earnestly discussed. But Mr. Arias gave it a more specific content and a timetable.

Handicaps Inevitable  
The handicaps to making the program efficient and credible have turned out to be insuperable. First, Mr. Arias did not come to his reformist role with credentials that could be taken seriously by liberals here because in his career as a prosecutor, police official and minister of the interior, he dealt more with repression than with reform. Second, the proposed changes in ways of doing things raised the backs of the traditionalists who thought he was endangering the whole structure. He quickly found himself symmetrical and both the association law and the one on local administration have had limited effects.

The result is that while Mr. Arias made enemies on the right, which felt it was being betrayed by one of its own, he did not gain

much support on his left. The feeling grew that in the end it was not so much his fault as that of the man just above him, Gen. Franco himself.

The problem in the minds of those anxious for reform was how to remove this obstacle. In July of last year, when the general fell ill with pleuritis complicated by a blood clot, the feeling rose that the problem would solve itself. He suffered bad hemorrhaging one day and, at the age of 81, it was thought he could not last. He turned over power temporarily to his designated successor, the prince, and in political offices, luncheon tables and cocktail parties the prediction was that that which was temporary would become final and definitive.

But the general was feeling so well by the beginning of September that he told Juan Carlos and Mr. Arias he was resuming his duties. Those who wanted him to go—and they seemed to be more numerous than ever—found it difficult to answer the question of how to get him to surrender power, short of an act of God. It was typical of the fear and respect that he still commanded that none of the parties that might be interested in a change at the top could bring itself to force the issue.

Typical Joke  
A joke then making the rounds illustrated the difficulties, in typical Spanish style, of such an operation. At a Cabinet meeting, the general suddenly rose, complained of an indisposition and left the room. A half hour went by, then an hour. The Premier looked at the ministers worriedly and said, "I had better go see what's the matter."

He returned a moment later, solemn-faced.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I regret to announce that our leader is dead."

Silence around the table. Then a minister timidly asked: "Yes, but who will tell him?"

A formidable array of forces were disposed to tell him because they welcomed the change. Their weakness was their lack of cohesion. Two major efforts to close ranks occurred at the time or other presumed to speak in the name of the Spanish people as a whole, attempting to present their ideas as that of the bulk of the population. But there exists at present no reliable indication of public sentiment. The great majority of the population, kept from any say or any direct participation in decision-making for so many years, is believed to have no strong feelings about its leadership except that it guarantees peace and continued improvement in living standards.

The number of people who have a desire to participate more actively and to be represented more directly in public affairs than in the past is believed to be growing. This trend has accompanied industrialization and urbanization in which Spaniards are no longer so isolated from each other as they were when Spain was essentially a rural nation. The trend reflects also a higher standard of education. More people have more schooling and the universities have become so crowded that special aptitude tests for entrance into freshman courses have been instituted to keep the college population down to numbers the schools can competently handle.

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Madrid newspapers reporting death of General Franco.

and it is difficult to determine its exact political temper. The leadership has been emphasizing unity on the basis of a nonpartisan approach to political problems.

Three events in the last two years have served to stiffen the attitude of the extreme right, which is determined to keep things fundamentally unchanged. The first event was the killing of Premier Luis Carrero Blanco, Gen. Franco's trusted lieutenant who had been counted on to assure continuity under Juan Carlos. This was a great blow to the right and it became even more keenly felt when Adm. Carrero's successor, Mr. Arias, began to show alarming signs of liberalism.

The second event was the revolution in Portugal and the consequent upsurge of Communist strength followed by disorder and a breakdown of authority. A new word came into vogue here, "Portugalization," which was something to be avoided at all cost. For the politically faithful, Portugal was an object lesson in what happens when the barriers are allowed to be pulled down after the death of the man who erected them, in Portugal's case, Antonio de Oliveira Salazar.

Uprising of Terror  
The third event was the upsurge of terrorist activity by two violently leftist anti-Franco movements, the Basque nationalist organization, ETA, and an urban guerrilla group of Marxists called the Revolutionary Anti-Fascist Patriotic Front. The frequent killing of policemen led to the most rigorous repression the country had seen since the early 1940s, culminating in the execution by firing squads of five convicted terrorists Sept. 27.

This in turn provoked a strong international campaign against Gen. Franco. His regime, which gave all the appearance of being under siege, used the hostile reaction to try to rally popular support to it within the country. There was a stiffening of resolve not to yield to internal Spanish or international opposition, but the regime's supporters could not get around the fact that they were being led by an old man whose hands trembled from Parkinson's disease, whose voice could barely be heard or understood and whose capacity for leadership was quickly waning.

The Spanish people as a whole.

## Roger Branigin, 73, Ex-Governor Of Indiana, Dies

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Nov. 20 (AP).—Former Indiana Gov. Roger D. Branigin, 73, died yesterday following an extended illness.

Mr. Branigin, who served as governor from 1955 until 1969, was thrust into the national spotlight in 1968, when, as a stand-in for President Lyndon Johnson, he ran second to Robert Kennedy and ahead of Eugene McCarthy in the Indiana presidential primary.

However, President Johnson had withdrawn from the presidential race before the primary and Mr. Branigin went to the Democratic National Convention as a favorite-son candidate.

Walter E. Bosshard  
ZURICH, Nov. 20 (AP).—Walter E. Bosshard, 29, noted Swiss journalist and author, has died at his home in Spain. He was a specialist on Asian affairs.

Sebastiao Pais de Almeida  
RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 20 (AP).—Sebastiao Pais de Almeida, 62, Brazil's finance minister from 1956 to 1961, died here last night of acute pulmonary edema. He was a businessman and banker.

Victor L. Butterfield  
MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Nov. 20 (AP).—Victor L. Butterfield, 71, president emeritus of Wesleyan University, died yesterday in a hospital after a long illness.

Tokushichi Mishima  
TOKYO, Nov. 20 (AP).—Tokushichi Mishima, 82, inventor in 1981 of magnetic steel known as MK Steel, made from nickel and aluminum, died of a heart ailment in a Tokyo hospital yesterday.

## Fewer Curbs On Computer Export Asked

Firms Urge U.S. to Ease Limits for Soviet Bloc

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (NYT).—A number of U.S. computer manufacturers urged the Ford administration yesterday to relax restrictions on exports of their products to the Soviet bloc and to speed up export review procedures.

Speaking at a government-sponsored symposium, Lester Hogan, vice-chairman of the board of Fairchild Camera and Instrument Corp., said that enlarged exports of computers and computer production skills would create "technological dependence" on U.S. products in the Communist countries.

In another speech, William Morris, chairman of Control Data Corp., suggested that the United States stand to benefit from cooperative ventures with East European computer manufacturers in developing countries, "where they have good contacts."

But he added that this would require "an aggressive program of technology exchange with the Soviet Union."

The plea for eased restrictions coincided with disclosures yesterday that the Commerce Department had rejected the International Business Machines Corporation's application to supply a computerized reservation system, valued at more than \$11 million, to the Soviet travel agency Intourist.

The symposium on East-West technological trade was sponsored by the Commerce and State Departments and attended by industry leaders and a number of East European diplomats.

In a keynote address, Deputy Secretary of State Robert Ingersoll noted that U.S. trade with Communist countries grew more than sixfold from 1970 to a total last year of \$3.2 billion, of which \$533 million was in technological products and skills.

He then spoke of "a gray area where products and technology have potential applications both for the civilian economy and military purposes" and acknowledged that computer manufacturers often found administration guidelines "too restrictive."

As defined by Arthur Downey, deputy assistant secretary of commerce for East-West trade, the problem is "to promote trade, but not at a cost of national security."

A high-ranking State Department official remarked, "It is not a matter susceptible to crisp solution because computers are regarded as strategic systems."

## Yugoslav Police Find Pro-Soviet Group in Serbia

BELOGRADE, Nov. 20 (WP).—Yugoslav police have discovered a secret pro-Soviet organization in Serbia and arrested its members, the newspaper Politika said today.

This was the fourth known clandestine Stalinist group broken by police in their current drive against opponents of President Tito. Politika, quoting a senior Serbian official, said all these groups were "inspired and encouraged from abroad" to engage in illegal activities with the aim of "creating a new illegal Communist party."

Yugoslav officials have made it clear that Moscow stands behind the current upsurge of pro-Soviet forces in Yugoslavia.

The disclosure coincided with the publication of a long article critical of Milovan Djilas, once Marshal Tito's vice-president, who was ousted from the leadership and subsequently imprisoned for his advocacy of political democratization and freedom of speech.

## Alcoholic Drinks In U.S. to List All Ingredients in '77

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP).—Americans will be told in 1977 for the first time which chemicals are added to their beer, wine and liquor, when the Food and Drug Administration makes such ingredient labeling of alcoholic beverages mandatory.

The FDA also announced yesterday that it was taking back the liquor labeling authority it transferred 35 years ago to the Treasury Department, to register its disappointment with the refusal by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms last week to mandate ingredient labeling.

"While we recognize that the issue of ingredient labeling of alcoholic products is a very complex matter," FDA Associate Commissioner Sam Pine said, "we do believe that it is in the best interest of the consumer to have these foods labeled as informatively as possible and we are in favor of having their ingredients declared on the label."

Michael Jacobson, head of the nonprofit Center for Science in the Public Interest, which raised the labeling issue three years ago, told a House subcommittee that some ingredients in alcoholic beverages cause allergic reactions in some persons, and some have proven fatal.

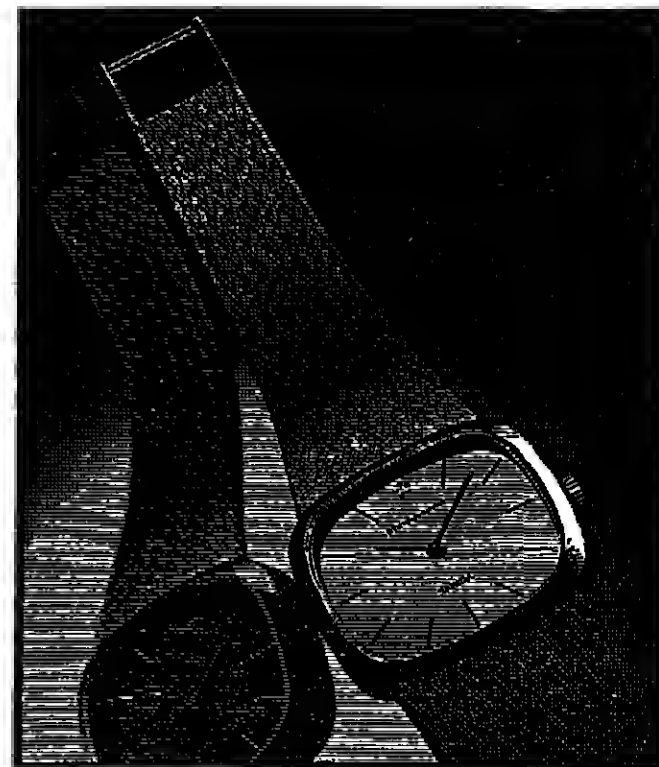
Bureau of Alcohol Director Rex Davis said that Mr. Jacobson's request had the backing of the brewing industry but was opposed by liquor and wine makers.

## Swiss Businessman Sentenced in Shooting

LEISTAL, Switzerland, Nov. 20 (AP).—A Swiss businessman was sentenced this week to eight years of hard labor for the "shooting on order" of his mistress's husband by a Swedish friend now awaiting trial in Sweden.

The criminal court here found Rutnil Siggs guilty of attempted manslaughter in the December, 1974, shooting of Christian Flecher, who was wounded in the stomach but survived. The prosecution said Siggs had induced Swedish businessman Bengt Salven to try to kill Mr. Flecher.

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## Francisco Franco

Generalissimo Francisco Franco will have few mourners outside his own country. Even in Spain, the grief appears not to be universal. The world will remember him chiefly as the last survivor of the generation of dictators who brought Europe into the most dreadful years since the religious wars of the 17th century. Franco's rise to power, as a military man, was characterized above all by his utter lack of any concern for the value of lives—particularly the lives of those who were on the other side, or who had the misfortune to be in his way. There was none of the homicidal craziness of a Hitler or Stalin about him. With Franco, it was all a matter of cool calculation. In the final reckoning, is there anything to be said for such a man?

In fact, there is. Franco performed two very great services for his country. Both were, in a sense, negative but they were historic nonetheless. First, he kept Spain out of World War II. Because Franco, unlike Mussolini, was not a romantic and never believed the Fascist fantasy about the alleged regenerative effects of combat, he never allowed himself to be seduced into alliance with the nations that had supported him during the Spanish Civil War. As a result of his canny ingratitude, Spain escaped the devastation and misery that was visited, for example, upon Italy.

After the war, so little political activity was visible in Spain that the country seemed to be set by paralysis. A witty observer once suggested that Spanish politics consisted of two baskets on Franco's desk: one was labeled "Questions That Time Will Solve," and the other, "Questions That Time Has Answered." Franco governed the country, according to this allegory, by moving papers from one basket to the other. But in Spain as everywhere else, things move whether governments desire it or not.

In the middle-1950s, Franco was confronted with a series of student demonstrations and industrial strikes. His second great service to Spain was his response. Instead of resorting to simple repression alone, he turned the economic management of the country over to a generation of highly sophisticated technocrats. They gradually opened the country to a tremendous flow of people, goods and capital. Spanish workers went north to find jobs, and tourists came south. Industry came in looking for labor at low wages, with the result that wages rose. The country developed one of the highest growth rates in Europe and the national product, in real terms, has more than doubled since 1960.

It was an extraordinary experiment in operating an authoritarian state with open borders to the democracies that were its

neighbors. Incidentally, it paralleled the similar experiment farther east in the Mediterranean basin where Yugoslavia was also loosening internal controls in the interest of strengthening civil liberties for their own sake, but of rapid economic development.

What happens now? It seems unlikely that the accustomed authoritarian mode will continue unchanged. Yet there is hardly any exercise in politics more perilous than the attempt to relax an authoritarian tradition. The current illustration of that truth is on view in Portugal.

There are a good many reasons for doubting that Spain will go the way of Portugal. One of them is the very existence of the Portuguese example next door. Another is that Franco, foreseeing that the overseas empires were becoming liabilities to the countries that tried to perpetuate them. Unlike Portugal, Spain quietly cut most of its overseas possessions loose—the Spanish Sahara is one of the last—rather than letting itself get drawn into the sort of endless bloody warfare that damaged and radicalized the Portuguese military forces. Still more important, Spain is now a substantially wealthier country than Portugal, with a large middle class that intends to protect its prosperity and shows no inclination whatever to embark on political adventures. The outbursts of terrorism seem to have a rather narrow base in the country. If the Spanish authorities can be persuaded to desist from creating more martyrs by rigged summary trials and firing squads, experience elsewhere in Europe suggests that the terrorists will not prove a fundamental threat to stability.

But the country is used to having its government pivot around one man, and it is not quite a sure thing that the next man to keep control will be Juan Carlos. Whether he turns out to have the force of character to maintain the central position remains very much to be seen. With the departure of Franco, it is going to be a good deal harder for Spain to keep fending off the pressures from the rest of Western Europe to permit more personal freedom to its people.

The real force for change, of course, is not diplomatic nudging from outside. It is internal. There is not any great pent-up demand in Spain for a return to party politics, or for parliamentary democracy as it is practiced to the north in Europe. But when the choice lies between the old style of Spanish palace politics and the new style of European economic growth, Spain was already demonstrating—even before Franco's death—the direction in which it intends to move.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## A Kingdom United...Still

When Queen Elizabeth stood before Parliament and her people to say that her government would put forward proposals for Welsh and Scottish assemblies "to exercise wide governmental responsibilities within the framework of the United Kingdom," that simple declaration seemed to open the curtain upon a great pageant of history, a drama of clashing modern emotions and interests.

Names of kings and queens past, of battles that live only in memory, haunting music, ancient speech, mimes and old wells, are mingled in the Queen's brief evocation, in terms of today's politics, of so many yesterdays. And it was an evocation that will draw responses from many parts of the world, where global interdependence is mingled with tribal fissioning, where individuals who feel weighed down by the mass of their fellows, look to new groupings and old to sustain their threatened identities.

Will regional assemblies and some degree of local autonomy satisfy Welsh or Scottish nationalism? A Parliament in Belfast did not solve the problems of Northern Ireland, torn between those who look to London and those whose loyalty goes to Dublin. The romantic appeal of absolute national distinctions based on language and history brings its own confrontations with the practicalities of the larger unit. France can testify to this, albeit the adherents of Breton speech and those of Languedoc and Corsica are still

less significant than what Spain experiences from Basques and Catalans. And Canada has seen that concessions to the French language outside Quebec have inspired greater claims for that tongue within the province.

Many political jurisdictions seem to have become too large for effective administration. The United States, filling half a continent with more than 200 million people of diverse origins, is finding problems in this regard, despite a federal system that was intended to cope with just such conflicts of geographic interest and size. Yet when the crunch is on, as it is with respect to New York State and New York City, who can determine where local and national responsibility begins and ends? President Ford is seeking to do so, but the lines he draws are shaky and his arguments unconvincing.

The Soviet Union and China have imposed upon their peoples a dogma that unifies them politically and economically under a concentrated rule, while encouraging folk songs and folk dress to keep the assorted peoples amused. Freer nations cannot take such a route, to reconcile the conflicts created by the interdependence and the unique characteristics of their regions and peoples. It is not easy, especially when terror can strike to sustain the latter. But it is the challenge to the leadership—political, economic and cultural—of nearly every nation. And it is perhaps, the greatest challenge of today's fragmented world.

### International Opinion

#### Soviet Push in Angola

Against the spectacle of the Soviet-backed faction taking in arms shipments through Luanda in preparation for a long war, it is easier to see where lies the common interest of men as different as Mr. Vorster and President Kaunda. Their race may divide

them, but they can unite against the growth of Soviet influence in Africa; and that, at present, is the more important consideration. Racial disharmony is susceptible to patchwork, possibly even to a cure. But once a country falls under Soviet control, it does not re-emerge.

—From the Guardian (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 21, 1900

PARIS—It has definitely been decided, says the Temps, to take away the gas lamps from certain parts of the city, where the regular working of the electric light is insured by there being two distinct generating factories. In the Rue de Rivoli, from the Louvre to the Hotel de Ville, the gas lamps have already been removed, and other parts of the city will soon follow suit.

#### Fifty Years Ago

November 21, 1925

BERLIN—A memorial service for the famous German flier Manfred von Richthofen was held this afternoon with all the pomp befitting the obsequies of a national hero. President Hindenburg and Chancellor Luther were among the many civil and military officials present. Among the many flower-pieces was one sent by the British and American officers stationed in Berlin.



## World Growth: 'Trend Is Not Destiny'—I

By René Dubos

NEW YORK—In 1975-1976, the French scholar Louis Le Roy published a learned book in which he voiced despair over the upheavals caused by the social and technological innovations of his time, what we now call the Renaissance. "All is pell-mell, confounded, nothing goes as it should," he wrote, "and our times are out of joint; we even have reason to believe that our descendants will be worse off than we are."

The earth will soon be overcrowded and its resources exhausted. Pollution will ruin the environment, upset the climate, damage human health. The gap in living standards between the rich and the poor will widen and lead the angry, hungry people of the world to acts of desperation including the use of nuclear weapons as blackmail. Such are the inevitable consequences of population and technological growth if present trends continue. But what a big if this is!

The future is never an extrapolation of the past. Animals probably have no chance to escape from the tyranny of biological evolution, but human beings are blessed with the freedom of social evolution. For us, trend is not destiny. The escape from existing trends is now facilitated by the fact that societies anticipate future dangers and take preventive steps against expected upheavals.

### Disaster

In the past, disasters caught humankind by surprise; now future situations are discussed long before the event, especially if they are likely to be dangerous. One of the fashionable intellectual games of our time consists in imagining the symptoms of "future shock" that people will experience when their ways of life are transformed either by man-made changes or by natural catastrophes. But the very fact that these symptoms have been publicized in advance makes it unlikely that they will occur as described. A few examples will illustrate the range of potentially dangerous situations which modern societies have anticipated since that time, but any new strain of it, the Hong Kong flu for example, can now be detected early in its spread and steps can be taken to tame its virulence.

### Population Growth

During the 1950s, environmental degradation and population growth reached critical levels in many parts of the world. These problems are still with us, but progress is being made toward their control wherever the public realizes the dangers of present trends.

For example, Algeria and continental China are carrying out reforestation programs based on the experience of the Dust Bowl in the United States; population growth has begun to slow down in several industrialized countries.

Urban agglomerations are in a state of crisis, but efforts are being made everywhere to reform urban life. Old cities are rediscovering the value of their ancient buildings and traditions; large new cities are being created, especially in Europe, each with its own economic and cultural identity; even New York City may eventually establish a sounder budgetary basis on which to build its future.

These examples are typical of our times in that they do not correspond to final solutions of problems but rather symbolize a kind of social ferment generated by public concern for the future. Despite the widespread belief that the world has become too complex for comprehension by the human brain, modern sci-

ences have often responded effectively to critical situations. The decrease in birth rates, the shelving of the superoxide pesticides, the rethinking of technologies for the production and use of energy are but a few examples illustrating a sudden reversal of trends called not by political aspects or scientific breakthroughs, but by public awareness of consequences.

Even more striking are the situations in which social attitudes undergo rapid changes before the problems have come to pass—witness the heated controversies about the ethics of behavior control and of genetic

engineering even though there is as yet no proof that effective methods can be developed to manipulate behavior and genes on a population scale.

### Grassroots

One of the characteristics of our times is thus the rapidly with which steps can be taken to change the orientation of certain trends and even to reverse them. Such changes inevitably emerge from grassroots movements rather than from official directives; they are less a result of conventional education than of the widespread awareness of problems generated by the news media. There is the danger, admitted,

ly, that such awareness is not always sufficient for rapid enough feedback to prevent critical processes from overshooting and causing catastrophes. But hope against the danger of overshooting can be found in the fact that most biological and social systems are extremely resilient. It is this resilience which helps me to reject the myth of inevitability and reaffirm that, wherever human beings are concerned, trend is not destiny.

This is the first of two articles written for The New York Times. The author is René Dubos, the microbiologist and experimental pathologist, and professor emeritus at Rockefeller University.

## Words and Deeds

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—On Nov. 12, the chief U.S. delegate to the UN, Daniel Patrick Moynihan, introduced a resolution urging the release of political prisoners around the world. Speaking for the idea, Moynihan denounced "the selective morality of the United Nations in matters of human rights."

On that same day a highly respected Chilean public health expert, Hugo Behn, a refugee from the torturers who run his country, was denied a visa to visit the United States. A U.S. consul in Panama said he had information, apparently from Chile, that Behn belonged to a subversive organization. Behn asked which; he said he had never belonged to any political group. The consul refused to say. That is an example, a very small one, of the increasingly embarrassing gap between U.S. words and deeds on human rights. The Behn decision proved so embarrassing that it was unsupportable. Behn was coming here to be honored by the U.S. Public Health Association, and after protests from some of its members the State Department waived the objection and allowed a brief visit. But other visa applicants remain excluded for similar reasons.

### Irony

For the United States to deny visas on political grounds is particularly ironic after the U.S. claim that the Helsinki agreement was a victory for freedom of movement. But in more profound ways, going to the whole question of official attitudes toward human rights, the recent U.S. record is dismal.

Chile is a notorious case in point. The United States helped to install the Junta and then to keep it in power. Congress,

outraged, limited economic aid to Chile to \$25 million a year, but the Ford administration found ways to avoid that ceiling. It supplied large amounts of food on easy terms and offered loans and loan guarantees to a total of more than \$250 million in fiscal 1975.

The United States could have supported the Chilean military regime and still given some effective help to its victims. But there too the record is dim. European countries have been quicker to offer asylum and to condemn the Junta's torture and murder. A U.S. program for Chilean refugees was announced last summer, but red tape has slowed it so much that to date only about half-a-dozen heads of families have been admitted.

In Chile, in Brazil, in the Soviet Union and South Korea and many other places the U.S. government has appeared insensitive to the greatest inhumanity. That fact is in strange contrast to U.S. feelings and legal standards at home. Human rights are better safeguarded in the United States than in most countries. What goes wrong, or different, when the U.S. government operates abroad?

Of course the realities are different abroad. The U.S. government is not generally restrained by the constitutional rules that limit it at home, with the judicial opinions that have done so much to keep the moral strain in U.S. politics. The United States must deal with some nasty governments, and knows by now the danger of trying to remake the world in its image.

But still, there are degrees in these things. We can limit our involvement with repressive governments and we can make clear our ideals. It is desirable to do so for practical, not moralistic reasons—because maintaining our

standards and our self-respect increases U.S. influence.

All this has come to be understood in many quarters in Washington. In the State Department itself, there are now officials designated to deal with human rights issues, and they do have an effect on the margins. One example came in the admission of Behn.

Congress, too, has moved to make concern for human rights an element in U.S. foreign policy. In September, the House by a large margin approved an amendment to deny economic aid to governments engaging in "gross violations" of human rights. The Senate adopted a similar provision, and this language is now being worked out in conference.

### Disagrees

But Secretary of State Kissinger disagrees. This week he refused to comply with a mandate of Congress and specify why the United States is giving military aid to countries that violate human rights. The State Department had a country-by-country report ready but dropped it on his orders. His reasoning was that most of the world does terrible things anyway—and that we can help best by "quiet but forceful diplomacy." Yes, as in cringing to the Soviet attitude on Alexander Solzhenitsyn.

The result of Kissinger's stubborn resistance to weighing human rights in our policy may be damaging even in his own terms. It will probably provoke Congress to tighter restrictions on executive discretion. Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., called Kissinger's attitude on human rights one of "benign neglect" and said he would work to include a tougher provision in this year's military aid bill.

No U.S. government is likely to be scrupulous on these issues, and perhaps no one should be. What is needed, rather, is a consistent, thoughtful symbol to the world of the values that gave birth to the United States and that still are its claim to greatness. For that we would have to have a secretary of state who understood those values—one who would work to include a tougher provision in this year's military aid bill.

Of course, dissolving Kiss and Mrs. into the meaningless and unpronounceable "Ms" not only destroys meaning but is ungrammatical. After all, what word does "Ms" stand for? If for no word, it might as well be "F" for female. Or take language: Profanity and obscenity once had a certain limited value when they were used occasionally with a discriminating sensitivity, but today one can't even achieve a successful release of pent-up emotion by using words which are part of cocktail party banter. What does one say when he really wants to affront—in a society which nothing offends?

To vault over a few intermediate steps, one could say that the whole process of disintegration by excessive use is epitomized by monetary inflation which is nothing more than printing out more money than there are goods produced. And if the process runs all the way through society, it doesn't bode well for our chances of coping with inflation.

NORMAN S. HANNAH  
Consul General,  
U.S. Embassy,  
Sydney.

## New Rapport For France And the U.S.

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—But aside the mysteries of high finance, and there emerges a simple and clear picture of what happened at the Rambouillet economic summit last weekend. Basically the meeting acted out in real life a change that has long since come about in relations between France and the United States.

Rambouillet proved that rapport between Paris and Washington is now politically possible. As a result some modest progress in problems of finance and energy can be made immediately, while there is a long-term possibility for a more fruitful political understanding between Europe and the United States.

The most readily understandable index of what happened lies in the energy field. The United States for two years has been trying to put together an organized coalition among the industrial countries which can price the major consumers of oil from the Near East.

### Aloof

France, alone among the major industrial consumers, stood aloof from the U.S. proposals. In keeping with Gaullist tradition, French policy, clearly, was to play an independent role. It wanted to act as broker between the industrial consumers and the Arab oil producers—thus supposedly improving its status among all the countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

At Rambouillet, the United States pushed for more cohesion among the consumer countries in their dealing with the oil exporters. President Giscard d'Estaing signed an overruling both his finance minister and his foreign minister. The final declaration, with France participating, could have been written in Washington. It said: "Our common interests require that we continue to cooperate in order to reduce our dependence on an imposed energy."

A far more complicated version of the same thing took place in the financial field. Under Presidents De Gaulle, Pompidou and Giscard d'Estaing, the French tradition has been to manage inflation and recession by easing up and shutting down on the flow of exports and imports. To secure absolute parity by those means, French policy for a long time favored a return to the gold standard and fixed rates of exchange between international currencies.

The United States always opposed the gold-standard approach. In 1971, the United States went off fixed rates of exchange and substituted a floating dollar. The ups and downs of the dollar in international currency markets made it much harder for the French to control their own exports and imports, and therefore their own cycle of recession and inflation.

In these circumstances a kind of financial war broke out between Washington and Paris. While Washington insisted on floating exchange rates, Paris wanted the fixed rate. Inability to compose the difference blocked a long overdue reform of the whole international monetary system.

At Rambouillet, President Ford, while not giving up floating rates, agreed despite the doubts of Treasury Secretary William Simon to manage the float so as to avoid wide swings which complicate French economic policy-making. The final declaration said that the participating countries would work "to counter... erratic fluctuations in exchange rates."

The Rambouillet agreement, to be sure, is only an accord in words. The United States retains the right to manage the float of the dollar as it sees fit. France can still go its own way on energy.

But the exchange in words is itself significant. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing no longer feels it politically necessary to insist in the most visible way on French independence in energy or on exchange rates.

The immediate benefits of the Paris-American rapprochement are two. First, it will be easier to organize a common front for dealing with the oil-exporting countries. Second, a new international monetary system can be put into place which will include sales of gold by the rich to help the poorer countries.

As for long-term benefits, it may now be easier for the United States and the North Atlantic to work jointly on the difficult political problems of southern Europe from Portugal to Greece. But it seems very doubtful that there will be any extensive coordination of economic policies to end recession and curb inflation.

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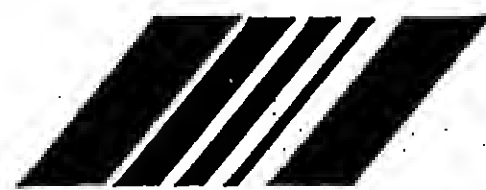
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## Bonn Plans Increase in Participation

### Workers Would Get Nearly Half of Board

BOON, Nov. 20 (NYT).—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's government will soon make a new legislative proposal to increase the representation of labor unions and workers on the boards of the country's biggest concerns from a third to nearly a half, according to officials here.

As a result of compromises being worked out between Mr. Schmidt's Social Democratic party and his coalition partners, the Free Democrats, the proposal will give representatives of stockholders and management with a majority in the board room.

"The Ford Motor Co. is always giving me when I visit the States that they'd like to keep their operations in Germany but not if they can't even name their own management," said Count Otto von Helldorf, the Free Democrats' chief economics expert. "I can tell them there will be no problem under the new proposal."

### Parity Is Sought

In West Germany, workers have had a third of the seats on the supervisory boards (boards of directors) of most large companies since 1951 under the "co-determination law."

In the coal and steel industry, labor and capital divide the seats, with a moderator empowered to break a deadlock. Discussions to extend parity beyond the coal and steel industry have been going on here for three years, ending shivers through industrial circles.

Henry Ford 24, Ford's chairman, came to Cologne for the adoption of the 50th anniversary of the company in Germany and warned against the notion that if a degree of co-determination is good, then why more co-determination must be even better.

### Trend Is Spreading

The movement toward worker participation in running industry spreading beyond West Germany's borders, though so far, it is across the Atlantic. Last month, Sweden proposed worker control of most companies within years, and the Common Market's commission in Brussels has set up the German system as a model for France and Britain.

The head of the West German side union federation, Heinz-Kar Vetter, tried to get the Social Democrats at their convention in Mannheim recently to vote for nothing less than full parity for workers on German boards. But Mr. Schmidt succeeded in persuading the 436 delegates to leave room for compromise.

"Parity will remain our goal," he promised.

A new law could take effect before next October's elections if it passes parliament and overcomes by next summer.

## Russia and Italy Sign Trade Pact

### MOSCOW, Nov. 20 (AP).—The Soviet Union and Italy today signed an economic cooperation agreement aimed at easing the way for trading industrial plants and raw materials.

The five-year economic cooperation agreement was similar to those signed in the past year by France, Britain and West Germany.

The two sides committed themselves to "cooperating with all available means the realization of joint projects of mutual interest."

Italy pledged to make available to the Soviet Union "under the most favorable conditions" for the purchase of machinery and plants. Other officials would be paid in cash. Italian officials said Italian companies are currently negotiating contracts which would be worth several millions of dollars.

## Big Japan Plywood Concern Acts to Head Off Bankruptcy

### TOKYO, Nov. 20 (AP-DJ).—A major plywood and lumber concern today is working with its creditors on a reorganization plan to avert bankruptcy.

A spokesman for Daiwa Bank, a company's main lender, said it is not known yet how much the company might need to carry through reorganization.

ed if 5 billion yen (\$165,000,000) would be enough. He said it probably would not be that much.

laid posted a 3.9-billion-yen loss in the first half of its fiscal year ending Dec. 31.

mainly due to a poor business performance in the plywood-related sector, which accounts for 40 per cent of its overall sales.

he company had posted a billion-yen profit for the year-end. Sales in the first half of this year were 50.7 billion yen, against sales of 85.9 billion yen a year earlier.

spokesman said the company

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### French Get Dry Well in Channel

The first French offshore search for oil in the English Channel has been unsuccessful, the ELF-ERAP group, which drilled the test hole to a depth of 4,320 meters, reports. Two more tests will be made in the area between Brittany and the Solli Isles as part of the French program to find a domestic source of petroleum. The first test was at a location about 100 kilometers west-northwest of Brest. France and Britain are contesting the line of demarcation for prospecting rights in the Channel, but the three tests in the current program are in an area that is not subject to dispute.

### Arbed Sees Substantial '75 Loss

Arbed, the Luxembourg-based steel company, expects a substantial loss from 1975 after it registered a record profit of 1.74 billion francs (about \$45 million) in 1974. A company spokesman says the 1975 deficit can be ascribed to a 27-per-cent production decline during the first nine months of this year, crumbling steel prices and increased costs. There is no doubt that the company will finish 1975 "deeply in the red," the spokesman says. He would not speculate on whether or not a dividend will be paid. The 1974 net dividend was 330 francs.

### BP Reports Oil From Third Well

British Petroleum says that oil has begun to flow from the third production well in the Forties field in the U.K. sector of the North Sea. This

oil augments the 44,000 barrels a day being produced from the first two production wells. BP still expects to be delivering 250,000 barrels of oil a day to the mainland by the summer of 1976.

### Gold Ore Body in Australia

Pancontinental Mining Ltd. says it has established a commercial gold ore body within its uranium field in the northern territory of Australia. Pancontinental owns 65 per cent and Getty Oil holds 35 per cent of the find, which has 410,000 tons of indicated reserves of gold, averaging 16.1 grams a ton of gold. The uranium reserves have been previously estimated at 74,100 short tons.

### Pirelli Temporarily Suspends Firings

Industrie Pirelli of Italy has temporarily suspended firings of 1,450 workers pending further negotiations with the government for alternative solutions. Dismissal of the workers in two unproductive branches of the rubber firm were put off after company officials met with Labor Minister Mario Toros. The government is seeking temporary lay-off of the 1,450 workers to gain more time for other solutions. The company is insisting on either firing the workers or getting at least 1,000 employees to accept an early retirement. Pirelli, linked by an integration agreement to Dunlop of Britain, says the work force reduction is part of the reorganization plans of the group, which is struggling to cope with dropping sales volume in its tires sector.

## Washington Plans Allocation System

## Canada to Cut Its Oil Exports to U.S.

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (NYT).—Canada has revised downward its estimate of 1976 crude oil exports to the United States, and as a result Washington has drafted a system for allocating that oil to U.S. refineries that cannot get crude oil elsewhere, U.S. officials disclosed.

In Ottawa, Energy Minister Alastair Gillespie said today that oil shipments to the United States might fall to an average of 460,000 barrels a day next year, Reuters reported.

The average for 1975 shipments is seen at 700,000 barrels a day, Mr. Gillespie did not men-

tion specific figures while testifying before a House of Commons committee. But he said a National Energy Board report will not recommend more than the cut it recommended last year. That amount was 240,000 barrels a day between 1975 and 1976.

[Government sources reported two weeks ago that the report would recommend a cut to 500,000 barrels a day Jan. 1, Mr. Gillespie indicated another cut would be made later in the year to produce the annual average of 460,000 barrels daily for 1976.]

Canada's exports to the United States account for a small fraction of the 12 million-plus barrels a day of crude oil that U.S. re-

fineries convert to gasoline, heating oil, lubricants, jet fuel and other products. But the refineries in northern states from New York to Washington are vitally interested in Ottawa's policy.

The State Department and the Federal Energy Administration have been exploring ways to maintain adequate crude oil supplies to refineries in northern states that have been buying Canadian crude.

Allocation to those with fewest alternatives is one expedient, but only a temporary one, the official announcement is expected to stress.

As part of a continuing attempt to minimize frictions over energy, Canadian officials have given Washington advance notice of changes in anticipated exports.

Canadian sources said it has been apparent that exports would be cut back because of diminished production capability in Alberta, disappointing exploration results in the Mackenzie Delta and the expected opening in 1976 of a pipeline that will deliver 250,000 barrels a day of Alberta crude oil to Montreal.

The principal effect of the cut-back from a national energy viewpoint would be to increase U.S. crude oil imports from other countries. The steep drop in Canadian crude oil exports to this country from 1.1 million barrels a day in 1974 has been the principal cause of an increase in the Arab share, especially that of Saudi Arabia, in the U.S. market.

## Beecham Net Up 30%; Kubota Has 17.6% Increase

LONDON, Nov. 20 (AP-DJ).—Beecham Group Ltd. registered a 30-per-cent increase in profit in the half-year ended Sept. 30, the pharmaceuticals and food products company reported today.

Earnings totaled £19.5 million, up from £15 million in the first half of last year. Sales were £251.9 million, up from £201.5 million.

Beechams declared an interim dividend equivalent to 4.0154 pence, compared with 3.6567 pence.

### Kubota Ltd. Profit Rises

TOKYO, Nov. 20 (AP-DJ).—Net profit totaled 10 billion yen (\$85 million) at Kubota Ltd. in the October half-year, up 17.6 per cent from 8.5 billion yen in the first half of 1974.

Sales, however, declined to 195.5 billion yen from 212.9 billion yen.

The iron pipes and farm machinery concern set a semi-annual dividend of 3.75 yen, unchanged.

## Company Reports

**Beecham Group**  
First Quarter 1975 1974  
Revenue ..... 50.2 46.6  
Profits ..... 138.00 403.00  
Per Share ..... 0.02 0.06

**Campbell Soup**  
First Quarter 1975 1974  
Revenue ..... 397.7 375.3  
Profits ..... 22.97 18.79  
Per Share ..... 0.69 0.56

**Federated Dept. Stores**  
Thirteen Weeks 1975 1974  
Revenue ..... 883.83 778.40  
Profits ..... 33.96 23.69  
Per Share ..... 0.76 0.52  
Share Dil ..... 0.74 0.52

**Thirteen Weeks**  
Revenue ..... 2,498.22 2,228.11  
Profits ..... 85.71 65.45  
Per Share ..... 1.93 1.48  
Share Dil ..... 1.88 1.44

**May Dept. Stores**  
Thirteen Weeks 1975 1974  
Revenue ..... 477.59 420.12  
Profits ..... 10.68 7.77  
Per Share ..... 0.72 0.51

**Thirteen Weeks**  
Revenue ..... 1,326.97 1,177.78  
Profits ..... 35.85 30.18  
Per Share ..... 1.68 1.32

## U.S. and EEC Aides See Trade Threat

### Say Protectionism Would Hit Relations

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP).—Representatives of the United States and the Common Market agreed yesterday that anti-import protectionism such as tariffs on auto imports could cause irreparable harm to relations between them.

"If we start going down that path, we will start destroying the very edifice of our relationship," said Finn Gundlach, the EEC commissioner for internal European affairs.

Under Secretary of State Charles Robinson said U.S. officials share the view that protectionism is a growing threat that is not in the best interests of the United States.

Mr. Robinson and Mr. Gundlach held a news conference following the conclusion of two days of talks. Such conferences are held twice yearly.

One of the chief problems for EEC-U.S. trade in recent months has been allegations by U.S. steelmakers and auto workers unions that steel and auto imports are being unfairly subsidized and that import tariffs should be imposed.

The Treasury Department has rejected the complaint of steelmakers, but the complaint of the United Auto Workers on auto imports is unresolved.

The Treasury said today it expects to complete by Nov. 30 its "extensive" foreign inquiries on production costs of Western European, Japanese and Canadian autos shipped to the U.S. market.

Peter Suchman, deputy assistant Treasury secretary for tariff affairs, said these inquiries are being carried out by U.S. customs officials in connection with the Treasury's investigation of whether cars are undervalued for customs purposes.

This investigation, under way in several countries for months, is separate from the Treasury's controversial investigation of whether Western European countries, Canada and Japan may be dumping passenger cars on the U.S. market at unfairly low prices in violation of the 1921 anti-dumping act.

## U.S. Recovery Spurs in Quarter

### Profits Increase But So Do Prices

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (NYT).—The United States reported a mixed bag of good and bad economic news today.

The good news was that the economy was recovering from its worst postwar recession in the third quarter at a much faster rate than previously reported.

Revised figures for that period now show that the gross national product rose at a 13.3-per-cent annual rate of increase, up from the 11.3 per cent initially reported. The 13.2-per-cent rise was the highest since the 17.5-per-cent gain in the third quarter of 1950.

U.S. officials told a meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris this week that using more up-to-date weightings for the various branches of industry, the GNP was rising at a 9-per-cent annual rate during the third quarter.

The figure for the GNP is the so-called "real" growth—that is,

### Profits Increase

### But So Do Prices

minus the effects of rising prices. Including inflation, the rise was 15.6 per cent, instead of the 16.7 per cent reported earlier.

The other good news was the Commerce Department report of a 17-per-cent increase in corporate profits during the third quarter—the sharpest increase in 25 years.

After-tax corporate earnings ran at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of \$82.3 billion. In the second quarter, profits spurted 12.8 per cent. However, even after the latest gain, the level of profits in the last quarter was 13 per cent below the year-earlier figure of \$94.3 billion.

The bad news was that as the economy picked up, so did inflation. The Labor Department reported that retail prices increas-

ed 0.7 per cent in October, an adjusted annual rate of 8.4 per cent. This compares with increases of 0.5 per cent in September and 0.2 per cent in August.

The October rise puts the price index 7.6 per cent above the year-ago level, which is the smallest increase for any 12-month period in about two years. The index was 164.6, meaning that it cost \$164.60 to buy goods and services that could have been purchased for \$100 in the 1967 base year.

In another report, the Labor Department said that purchasing power in October was unchanged from September and increased 1.9 per cent over the year-ago month. This measure was based on "real spendable earnings"—the after-tax take-home pay of the average worker with three dependents.

The bulk of the consumer price index was due to a 1.3-per-cent jump in food prices and a 1.8-per-cent rise in fuel oil and coal prices. The gain in a non-food price index was 0.3 per cent compared with average monthly increases of about 0.4 per cent in the first eight months of the year. The cost of services rose 0.6 per cent, about equal to the average monthly increase through most of this year.

Most of the change in the GNP figures was accounted for by a sharp downward revision in the estimate of inventory liquidation during the period and a sharp upward revision in its estimate of the trade surplus.

The government now estimates that business liquidated inventories at an annual rate of \$5.5 billion, rather than the \$9.5-billion reported last month.

The trade surplus was estimated to be at an annual rate of \$12.2 billion, rather than the \$9.8 billion originally reported.

The revision put the real GNP to an adjusted annual rate of \$608.3 billion, up from \$733.6 billion in the previous quarter. Including inflation, the figure is \$1,500 billion.

Personal consumption expenditures rose \$30.3 billion, instead of the \$31.4 billion initially reported, to an adjusted annual rate of \$688.8 billion. In real terms, adjusting for price increases, consumer spending rose \$6.9 billion to an annual rate of \$648.6 billion.

Consumers saved 7.8 per cent of their disposable income in the period instead of the 7.7 per cent previously estimated. That rate was down from the 10.6 per cent in the second quarter.

## Prices Drop on Wall Street, New York Concern Continues

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (NYT).—New uncertainty about New York City's financial dilemma continued to depress stock prices today, although losses were not nearly as sharp as in the previous session.

Investors also appeared shaken by the more than 50-per-cent cut in the quarterly dividend by Marine Midland Banks Inc. yesterday, which analysts said raised fear about a possible ripple effect throughout the banking industry.

The new worries about New York arose yesterday after President Ford again ruled out immediate federal financial assistance for the city.

Banking issues were among the weakest performers for the second day in a row.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 4.73 points to 843.51, it was off 2.68 at 3 o'clock.

Declining issues outdistanced gainers by about 890 to 570. Volume totaled 16.46 million shares compared with 16.32 million yesterday.

Bankers Trust lost 1 5/8 to 30 7/8. Chase Manhattan 1 to 35 7/8. Chemical New York 1 1/8 to 28 3/4, and heavily-traded Marine Midland, which fell 3 5/8 yesterday, lost another point to 12.

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One complete copy of the above information with one (1) additional set of catalogues, brochures or printed matter must also be sent to:

**NUMBER 9118 TEHRAN, IRAN**



## New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 20

Stocks and High, Low, Div in 8	Stk. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close	Stk. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close	Stk. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close
45% 2 1/2 AbilLab .80	17 76 40 30 30 30	22% 17 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
47% 3 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	23% 18 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
48% 4 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	24% 19 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
49% 5 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	25% 20 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
50% 6 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	26% 21 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
51% 7 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	27% 22 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
52% 8 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	28% 23 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
53% 9 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	29% 24 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
54% 10 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	30% 25 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
55% 11 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	31% 26 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
56% 12 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	32% 27 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
57% 13 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	33% 28 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
58% 14 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	34% 29 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
59% 15 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	35% 30 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
60% 16 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	36% 31 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
61% 17 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	37% 32 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
62% 18 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	38% 33 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
63% 19 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	39% 34 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
64% 20 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	40% 35 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
65% 21 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	41% 36 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
66% 22 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	42% 37 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
67% 23 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	43% 38 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
68% 24 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	44% 39 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
69% 25 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	45% 40 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
70% 26 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	46% 41 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
71% 27 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	47% 42 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
72% 28 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	48% 43 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
73% 29 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	49% 44 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
74% 30 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	50% 45 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
75% 31 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	51% 46 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
76% 32 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	52% 47 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
77% 33 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	53% 48 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
78% 34 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	54% 49 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
79% 35 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	55% 50 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
80% 36 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	56% 51 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
81% 37 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	57% 52 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
82% 38 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	58% 53 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
83% 39 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	59% 54 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
84% 40 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	60% 55 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
85% 41 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	61% 56 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
86% 42 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	62% 57 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
87% 43 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	63% 58 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
88% 44 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	64% 59 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
89% 45 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	65% 60 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
90% 46 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	66% 61 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
91% 47 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	67% 62 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
92% 48 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	68% 63 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
93% 49 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	69% 64 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
94% 50 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	70% 65 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
95% 51 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	71% 66 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
96% 52 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	72% 67 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
97% 53 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	73% 68 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
98% 54 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	74% 69 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
99% 55 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	75% 70 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
100% 56 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	76% 71 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30

Stocks and High, Low, Div in 8	Stk. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close	Stocks and High, Low, Div in 8	Stk. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close
101% 57 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	101% 57 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
102% 58 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	102% 58 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
103% 59 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	103% 59 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
104% 60 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	104% 60 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
105% 61 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	105% 61 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
106% 62 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	106% 62 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
107% 63 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	107% 63 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
108% 64 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	108% 64 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
109% 65 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	109% 65 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
110% 66 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	110% 66 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
111% 67 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	111% 67 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
112% 68 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	112% 68 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
113% 69 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	113% 69 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
114% 70 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	114% 70 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
115% 71 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	115% 71 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
116% 72 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	116% 72 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
117% 73 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	117% 73 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
118% 74 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	118% 74 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
119% 75 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	119% 75 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
120% 76 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	120% 76 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
121% 77 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	121% 77 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
122% 78 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	122% 78 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
123% 79 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	123% 79 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
124% 80 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	124% 80 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
125% 81 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	125% 81 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
126% 82 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	126% 82 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
127% 83 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	127% 83 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
128% 84 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	128% 84 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
129% 85 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	129% 85 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
130% 86 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	130% 86 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
131% 87 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	131% 87 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
132% 88 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	132% 88 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
133% 89 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	133% 89 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
134% 90 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	134% 90 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
135% 91 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	135% 91 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
136% 92 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	136% 92 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
137% 93 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	137% 93 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
138% 94 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	138% 94 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
139% 95 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	139% 95 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
140% 96 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	140% 96 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
141% 97 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	141% 97 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
142% 98 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	142% 98 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
143% 99 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	143% 99 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
144% 100 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	144% 100 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
145% 101 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	145% 101 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
146% 102 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	146% 102 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
147% 103 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	147% 103 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
148% 104 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	148% 104 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
149% 105 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	149% 105 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30
150% 106 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30	150% 106 1/2 Acl .20	17 76 40 30 30 30

## Flash...Paris Bourse

NOV. 20, 1975

COMPANY	INDUS.	1975 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE Nov. 26	MON.-WED. HIGH-LOW	P/E	YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SHR. 72 73 74	SHRS. OUTST.	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE	Petrol.	579 - 580.10	580.10	580 - 580.10	4	4.3	48.21-48.63-49.14c	9,548	1st sem. '75 net profit + 25% MF vs. 1974
BIC	Paper, lighters	749 - 750	750	749 - 750	21	1.3	29.56-29.84-29.80c	1,800	First 9 months '75 net profit (after taxes) = 34,500,000 (+1.7%)
BOUYGUES	Contract.	780 - 782	782	780 - 782	10	4.0	42.50-42.50-50.20c	400	First semester '75 turnover up 27% vs. same period '74
BSN - GERVAIS DAN.	Chemical	649 - 650	650	649 - 650	20	4.4	87-88-28.30c	2,332	Same dividend (Fr. 2.30) confirmed at shareholders' meeting
CHARGEURS REUNIS...	Shipping Air trans.	200 - 202	202	200 - 202	18	2.9	9.30-9.30-16.9c	1,844	Total dividend of Fr. 15 for fiscal period 1974/1975
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE	Public works	171.50 - 171.50	171.50	171.50 - 171.50	14	4.3	8.68-9.24-11.14	1,254	1st semester '75 net profit of Group (after taxes) = 10,650,000 Fr.
CREDIT COMM. FRAN.	Bank	191.50 - 191.50	191.50	191.50 - 191.50	16	4.2	13.47-13.08-10.34	3,445	Net profit 1st sem. '75 = 9,340,000 Fr. (+3.3%)
CREDIT INDUS. COM.	Bank	109.50 - 109.50	109.50	109.50 - 109.50	19	4.7	9.2-9.63-4.77	2,907	Official opening of CIC Group representative office in Warsaw
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy Ind.	169.50 - 169.50	169.50	169 - 169.50	6	5.0	9.22-15.98-28.13c	2,841	1st 9 months '75 turnover, turnover 28% MF vs. same period '74
EUROFRANCE	Holding	399 - 399.50	399.50	399 - 399.50	4.5	(non significant)	(non significant)	2,192	March-August '75 net profit of 2.87 MF vs. 1974 (+4.1%)
FERODO S.A.F.	Autom. Equip.	394.50 - 394.50	394.50	394.50 - 394.50	14	4.4	26.57-27.19-22.02c	1,490	1st sem. '75 turnover = 48 MF (+4.7%) net profit = 12,500,000 Fr. (+4.7%)
FRANCAISE PETROLES	Petrol.	103 - 103.25	103.25	103.20 - 103.10	2	9.2	27.85-41.43-64.21c	13,889	New North Sea oil discovery in U.K. sector by TOTAL
GENIE DE FONDERIE	Metal	296 - 297	297	296 - 297	4	7.4	25.15-41.19-30	962	65% participation in new Indesat-Standard Company
IMETAL	Metal	97.50 - 97.50	97.50	97 - 97.50	4	2.8	10.52-7.39-17.57c	7,944	1st sem. '75 net profit = 26,000,000 Fr.
LMT (Matériel Tél.)	Electric	2785 - 2785	2785	2780 - 2785	4	1.6	54.52-44.34-42.09	704	LMT Concorde training simulator in service at Toulouse as of Oct. 28
LYON, DES EAUX	Water	599 - 599	599	599 - 599	24	2.2	24.73-19.87-21.38	1,687	1st 9 months '75 turnover = 50,200,000 Fr. (+1.7%) MF vs. same period '74
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverage	609 - 612	612	609 - 611	10	1.3	22.60-31.79 -	3,157	First 9 months '75 turnover: +4.5% vs. same period '74
PARIBAS (Cie Financ.)	Holding	109.50 - 102	102.00	108.00 - 102.50	8	6.0	18.85-21.52-25.72c	10,140	Merger with Cofimer & CEGEPAR to be proposed shareholders this year
PATERNELLE	Holding	398 - 398.50	398.50	398 - 399 -	5	5.0	(non significant)	3,485	2,500,000 shares of Paternelle SA (85% of capital) exchanged for AGP shares
PEACHELBRONN	Holding	70 - 80.50	44.70	47.50 - 64	10	7.4	4.20 Fr. 11 - 6.58	2,825	5 Fr. dividend for '74 (4.20 Fr. in '73) paid by way of July 16, 1975
PECHINEY-UG-RUMPLER	Chemicals	107.20 - 92.50	97.30	96 - 97.40	3	9.6	10.59-14.59-29.50c	25,160	1st 9 months '75 consol. turnover = 13,572 MF (40.4% made outside France)
PERRIER	Beverage	100 - 91.30	96	101.20 - 100	9	4.1	8.94-11.43 -	5,254	
PEUGEOT	Holding	396 - 398	396	395 - 393.10	8	2.1	48.34-71.04-36.34c	6,002	1st semester '75 net profit = 82.20 MF vs. 67.12 MF in '74
REDOUTE	Retail	685 - 385	406	448 - 402	10	1.9	30.82-36.94-35.67c	922	March-August '75 consolidated turnover = 1,259 MF (+8%)
ROUSSEL-UCLAF	Pharmaceutical	335 - 302	247.30	249.50 - 246.90	7	3.4	13.85-26.72-27.44c	3,028	1st sem. '75 turnover = 1,551 MF vs. 10.95 MF vs. '74. Latter up 30% vs. '73
SAKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski material	1976 - 1010	1070	1080 - 1010	26	1.2	51.22-64.64-71.78	221	Group turnover April-September '75 = 10.32 MF (+26.7% vs. same period '74)
SABEZ (Cie Financ.)	Holding	240 - 195	255	255 - 242.80	5	5.7	47.14-55.76-54c	8,419	Merger BSMA & BI (100% owned now Banque de l'Industrie & du Sud)
TELECOMNIE	Electric	1018 - 700	803	836 - 825	22	1.7	36.41-34.02-87.25	998	Plan for new minicomputer subsidiary with Thomson-CSF (minority holdg.)











٥٥٥ من الأصل

### Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks



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special feature**

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"REAL ESTATE  
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which will be published on  
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*To place an advertisement contact:*  
Mrs. Ana Maria Palacios,  
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All other offices or representatives are listed in the Classified Advertisements.



—By Will West

O			O				
ALGIERVE	16	61	Clear	MADRID	11	33	Clear
AMSTERDAM	8	44	Showers	MILAN	13	36	Cloudy
ANKARA	17	63	Clear	MONTREAL	3	32	Clear
ANTWERP	19	65	Cloudy	MOSCOW	4	32	Cloudy
BEIRUT	24	75	Clear	MUNICH	5	41	Rain
BELGRADE	19	58	Cloudy	NEW YORK	15	50	Sunny
BELLY	1	36	Cloudy	NICOSIA	15	59	Cloudy
BELUSSELL	8	46	Rain	OSLO	1	34	Clear
BUDAPEST	3	39	Rain	PARIS	3	35	Cloudy
CABR	1	36	Unavailable	PLACQU	7	45	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	17	63	Clear	ROME	16	61	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	4	38	Cloudy	ROPIA	13	54	Cloudy
COSTA RICA SOL	1	36	Clear	ST. CROIX	1	36	Clear
DUBLIN	19	60	Cloudy	TEHRAN	12	63	Variable
EDINBURGH	7	46	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	27	81	Clear
FLORENCE	10	40	Cloudy	YOKOHAMA	2	35	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	4	38	Cloudy	VENICE	7	45	Cloudy
GENEVA	4	44	Rain	VINNA	7	46	Rain
HELSINKI	3	38	Snow	WARSAW	7	45	Fog
HONG KONG	21	64	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	6	33	Sunny
IAS PALMAS	24	74	Rain	ZURICH	6	42	Rain
LISBON	22	64	Clear				
LONDON	19	60	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	13	55	Sunny				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1200 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.)

## ADVERTISEMENT



## JUMBLE®

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**VOYNE**


**CAMKS**


**WELBIA**


**FIELDE**


That scrambled word game  
BY MERRI ARNOLD AND BOB LEE

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Now arrange the circled letters to form the missing answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the **SURPRISE ANSWER** here:      

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: **HANDY GOUGE SUBTLY PRYING**  
 Answers: *The chicken farmer's favorite*  
*word is: EGG*

**Solution to Previous Puzzle**

L	O	T	T	O	P	A	S	B	O	M	S
A	V	A	I	L	T	E	S	I	R	I	S
D	I	S	E	A	B	E	A	V	O	T	H
S	A	L	S	M	E	R	I	C	A	N	G
S	T	O	M	A	T	E	R	O	L	L	S
G	O	N	E	M	A	N	G	A	N	D	S
B	O	M	S	I	E	N	S	J	E	E	
O	C	H	A	N	P	A	R	E	D	E	N
H	O	O	S	T	E	R	I	O	R	E	A
I	N	T	E	R	C	O	M	S	I	N	E
I	N	T	E	R	C	O	R	D	E	S	
H	O	O	S	T	E	R	S	P	I	N	
H	O	O	S	T	E	R	S	P	I	N	

South would have had more chance to go astray if West had persevered with diamonds instead of shifting to spades. The contract would still have succeeded if South had taken his remaining diamond winner and developed clubs.

But it would have been tempting to continue hearts. West would duck, and if South made the reasonable play of finessing the club jack, hoping for an ex-

try's entry to make use of my's hearts, the defense play spades effectively. declarer's communications.

**NORTH**  
♠ 95  
♥ 109785  
♦ AKQ3  
♣ K3

**WEST (D)**  
♥ KJ  
♦ AQ82  
♣ J1066  
♠ 854

**EAST**  
♥ Q86  
♦ 842  
♣ Q933

**SOUTH**  
♠ A1074  
♥ KJ  
♦ 75  
♣ A10872

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:  
West 1♥ East 2♠  
Pass 1♥ Pass 2♠  
Pass 2♥ Pass 2♠  
Pass 3NT Pass 3♠  
Pass.

West led the diamond 10.



## In Soccer's World Cup

## England Pitted Against Italy

UATEMALA CITY, Nov. 20 (AP)—The draw today for the final matches in the 1974 World Cup produced an intriguing clash between two former champions—England and Italy.

England, seeded in the draw, will face Italy, seeded fourth, in the final match.

The toughest other groups appeared to be Four, Seven and Eight.

Group Four, the Netherlands, the leading finalists, will face Northern Ireland in the last 16 in Argentina.

The Dutch and Belgians had the best records in the games of the last 16, but the Dutch played on superior goal difference, even though Belgium did not score a single goal.

Group Seven, two British teams, Scotland and Wales, have been drawn along with Czechoslovakia.

Group Eight, the Netherlands, the leading finalists, will face Northern Ireland in the last 16 in Argentina.

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Czechoslovakia has 6 points, one less than England, but a victory over the Cypriotes—and most Britons regard that as a foregone conclusion—would put the Czechoslovaks in and England out.

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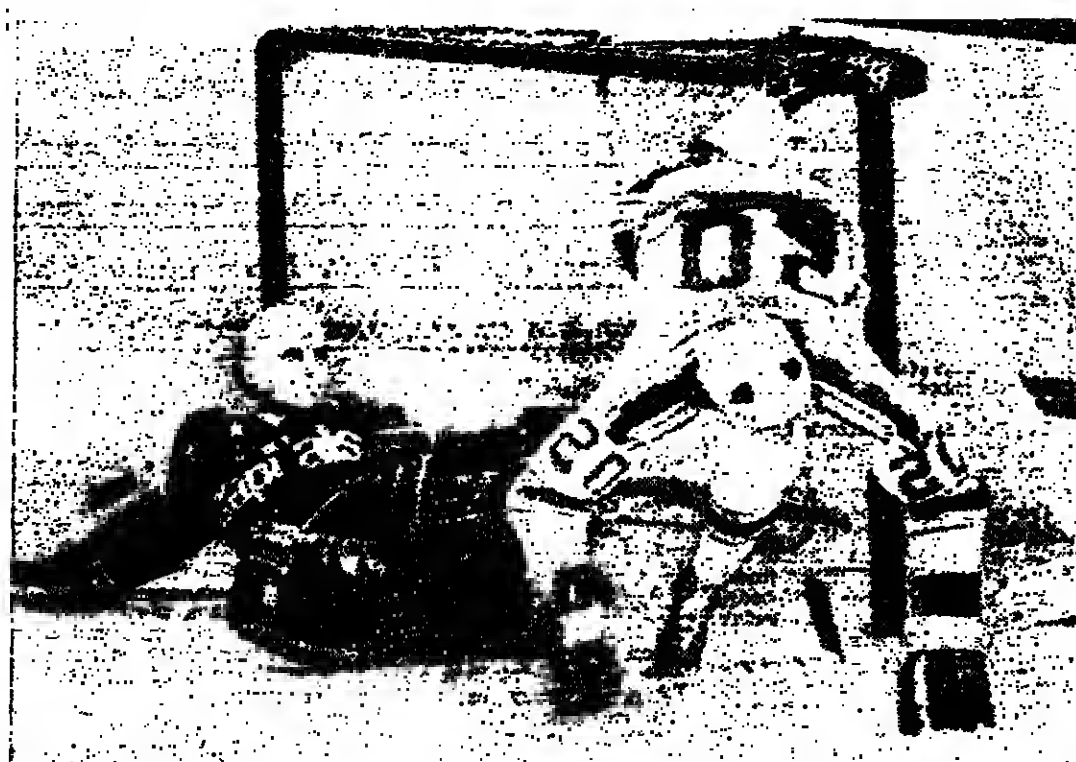
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Blues' Wayne Merrick scores goal off Capitals' Bernie Wolfe, then tumbles in recent game.

## Washington's Hockey Squad Plumbs Depths

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (UPI)—The Washington Capitals played their 10th game in the National Hockey League last night. The result was like so many other results, a 5-2 loss to the Vancouver Canucks.

It was dissimilar in a few ways, though. Neither the Canadian nor U.S. national anthem was played, because of a malfunction with the record player. And the audience numbered only 6,298, smallest for hockey here.

The absence of crowd noise gave dissidents more notice than usual, with both aimed at Greg Joly and Mike Marson during pregame introductions, the Capitals' power play during a pitiful first-period display and everything in general after the Canucks wrapped up the decision with two third-period goals.

Blair Stewart's rebound of a Hartland Monahan shot at 7:32 of the third period brought the Capitals within one goal at 3-2, but Ron Sedlitz and Dennis Ververgaert scored 90 seconds apart to assure the Canucks their

first road victory since opening night in Minnesota.

Washington coach Milt Schmidt juggled his lines in the third period. Although the switches produced that second goal, they could not avert the Capitals' winless streak from reaching eight games.

After 100 games, the Capitals' record is 40-37-7. At the quarter mark of this season, they are 3-16-2, just as they were after 20 games of that disastrous first campaign.

## Abdul-Jabbar Turns Into a Multifaceted Player

By David Dupree

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Nov. 20 (UPI)—"One man can't do it by himself," Kareem Abdul-Jabbar said softly. "Milwaukee was only one championship with me. Just because I'm here doesn't mean a championship. All I can do is help."

But a simple change of scenery from Milwaukee, which Abdul-Jabbar says offered him nothing culturally, to Los Angeles, a city he loves, and getting away from Milwaukee coach Larry Costello's complicated yet predictable offense, have given Abdul-Jabbar peace of mind.

In his first season with the Lakers, he is playing with enthusiasm and aggressiveness and one can see the will to win in his eyes. He looks like a kid—a very big kid—just out there having fun.

So far this season, he is averaging more than 30 points, nearly 20 rebounds, five assists and more than seven blocked shots a game. And even those statistics, as impressive as they are, don't tell the whole story.

Defense Improved

Abdul-Jabbar is getting the outlet pass down the floor so that the Lakers can run, and he is playing defense seemingly better than ever before.

This last comes as the biggest help to Coach Russell, who is one of the game's great shooters, but at the opposite end of the ledger when it comes to defense. Russell will probably be an All-Star now with Abdul-Jabbar playing behind him.

To the surprise of many, but not to the Lakers, Abdul-Jabbar is also a leader. He is not the type of person who turns a cold shoulder once the game is over. He works at being a part of the team and enjoys every minute of it.

"Sure he's changed in the last three years," said Lakers guard Lucius Allen, who played with Abdul-Jabbar at UCLA in Milwaukee and now again in Los Angeles. "It's been a gradual maturity thing," said Allen, who is as close to Abdul-Jabbar as anyone in the league. "He's already our leader. It wasn't announced or anything, we just feel it."

"Disciplined Person" Allen added, "He just keeps his emotions inside. He has to, because he knows the other team is trying to get him out of the game. He is a very disciplined person."

Abdul-Jabbar said he would rather not compare the Bucks with the Lakers, but he did say that he is "more comfortable with the Lakers' offense, if you know what I mean."

"But people here still don't know where to look for me," he said. "But that will come with time. The important thing is that people here will shoot anytime. More people are involved in the offense. In Milwaukee, everything started with a pass to me."

Many times now, Abdul-Jabbar will grab a rebound and fire an outlet pass and not even go to the floor. Other times, he will come out high and set a pick for Russell or Gail Goodrich. And on still other occasions, he will simply linger around the offensive board, waiting to get the garbage.

Late in the Game

But most importantly to the Lakers, when they have to have some points, like late in the game, they have someone to go to with a relatively good chance of coming through.

Abdul-Jabbar became a Laker after last season when Los Angeles gave Milwaukee Brian Winters, Elmore Smith, Junior Bridgeman and Dave Meyers. The Bucks may be better in the future but the Lakers wanted to be better now.

"I think we have a chance to make it into the playoffs," Abdul-Jabbar said. "I think as far as I'm looking, it will take a lot to go any further than that."

Big Out 2 to 3 weeks.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (UPI)—Washington Bullets guard Dave Bing will be out of action two to three weeks, according to team physician Dr. Stanford Levine. The initial prognosis was that Bing would be sidelined six to eight weeks because of an injury to a kneecap Saturday night.

Eagles Release 2

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20 (UPI)—The Philadelphia Eagles today released on waivers linebacker Kevin Reilly and punter Merritt Kersey who had been on the injured reserve list.

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